The Independent.

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in Trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing Men but God, which trieth our Hearts."

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The Independent.

A CHRISTIAN POET.

BY REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

THE poet of this age long sighed and sought for, who should build the lofty rhyme into a Christian temple, seems about to appear in one already famous. Intimations of the growth of his soul in the faith of the Gospel have appeared in previous volumes. In fact, in one of his earliest poems—Christmas Eve—there is a reverent recognition of Christ in the conventicle, rather than the cathedral, which bespeaks a rare perception for an Englishman of his breeding, and which is in pleasant contrast with some most unpolish lines of Tennyson, even so late as his last volume, in his "Sea Dreams," on the preaching of dissenters, that prove him as unmitigated a worshiper of "the Church" as he is of the nobility.

The spiritual discernment of Browning has progressed by the culture of years, and by the deeper and more painful culture of sorrow, till in this volume it has ripened into a full and glowing faith. Every long piece is a dramatic sermon on some Christian doctrine. Many minor pieces are wrought in the same loom. There is more sweep, and strength, and sweetness about these latest effusions than in any previous volume; though no one piece equals the epilogue of "Men and Women," "To E. B. B."—the most perfect madrigal in the language.

The satire on the pretentious wisdom of naturalists is well put in "Caliban upon Setebos; or, Natural Theology in the Island." The hideous Caliban discourses upon God, thinking him altogether such a one as himself in a style that aptly imitates a not dissimilar school among men. Himself is partial, selfish, revengeful, spiteful, loving hate and hating love. So is God. The theology of Indifferentism is well set off in these lines:

"Thinketh such shows nor right nor wrong in him.
Nor kind, nor cruel: he is strong and Lord.
Am I strong myself compared to under crabs
That march now from the mountain to the sea;
Let twenty pass and stone the twenty-first;
Loving not, hating not, just choosing so,
As it likes me each time I do; so he.

His petulant and insolent irreverence is suddenly stayed by the coming of a thunder-storm, when his bravado disappears in a flood of terrors. It aptly portrays the soul of a blasphemer when the storm of death breaks upon him.

"There sounds his raven that hath told him all!
It was fool's play this prattling! Ha! The wind
Shoves data the pillared dust, death's house o' the move.
And fast invading fires begin! white blaze—
A tree's head snaps—and, there, there, there, there, there,
His thunder follows! Fool to gibe at him!"

"Mr. Sludge, the Medium," is laid, as to its scene chiefly in Boston. For one who has never seen America, the resemblance is well sustained, though he betrays at times the foreign accent, as when he speaks slightingly of tailors, "Your uncle was a tailor"—a slur no American would ever dream of indulging. If he did, the goose would hiss at him from his own escutcheon. "You've a help," he says—the "a" no American would use. The mumblings of mediums, pretending to be utterances of dead genius, are thus happily ridiculed:

"Who was the fool,
When, to an awe-struck, wide-eyed, open-mouthed
Circle of rapes, Sludge would introduce
Milton or amoebic babe-hymns, and Locke
Reasoning in gibberish, Homer writing Greek
In noughts and crosses, Asaph setting psalms
To creichet and quaver?"

And again:

"Suppose the spirit Beethoven wants to shed
New music his brimful of; why, he turns
The handle of his organ, grinds with Sludge,
And must be present in at the mouth of the mill
As a Thirty-third Sorata (fancy now!)
Comes from the hopper as a bran-new Sludge, na ught
else.
The Shaker's hymn in G with natural F,
Or the 'Stars and Stripes' set to consecutive fourths."

Sludge defends his cheating by a brave set of sophistries in favor of lying. Falstaff would have hugged him as a brother beloved. So far does he go in his enthusiasm that he avows

"That every cheat's inspired, and every lie
Quick with the germ of truth"

Yet amid his falsities the poet has scattered many a telling truth:

"Shielding us of a whole life's gathered straw
By a live coal from the altar?"

Thus truly he preaches on religion:

"Religion's all or nothing; life no more smile
Of contentment, sigh of aspiration, stir,
No quality of the finely-tempered clay,
Like its whiteness or its lightness: rather, stuff
Of the very stuff, life of life, self of self."

And thus on the connection of the Least and the All:

"We find great things are made of little things,
And little things go lessening, till at last,
Comes God behind them. Talk of mountains now!
We talk of mold that heaps the mountains, mites
That throng the mold, and God that makes the mites.
The Name comes close behind a sun each eye.
The simplest of creatures, just a sac
That's mouth, heart, legs, and belly at once, yet lives
And feels, and could do neither, we conclude,
If simplified still further: one degree:
The small becomes the dreadful and immense."

Admirable is this defense of the supernatural in the natural:

"Men hold out in each hollowed palm
A handful of experience, sparkling fact
They can't explain; and, since their rest of life
Is all explainable, what proof is this?
Why, as I take the fact, the grain of gold,
And fling away the dirty rest of life,
And add this grain to the grain each fool has found
Of the million other such objects-of-sense,
Till I see gold, all gold and only gold.
Truth questionless though unexplainable.
And the miraculous proved the commonest-place?"

The great effort of the volume is "A Death in the Desert."

It is the dying words of St. John the Evangelist, taken down by one of his disciples and preserved on parchment,

"Supposed of Pamphylax the Antiochene."

Portions of the parchment only are preserved. The extract begins with the last attempts to resuscitate the dying apostle in a cave where he was hiding from the persecutors. The whole scene is sketched with great vigor and vividness. The drama opens with them trying to bring him out of his dying swoon.

"I said. If one should wet his lips with wine.
And slip the broadest plantain-leaf we find,
Or else the lappet of a Hoeri robe,
Into the water-vessel lay it right,
And cool his forehead just above the eyes,
The while a brother, kneeling either side,
Should chafe each hand and try to make it warm,
He is not so far gone but he might speak.'
This did not happen in the outer cave,
Nor in the secret chamber of the rock.
Where, sixty days since the decree was out,
We had him bestowed on a camel-skin,
And waited for his dying all the while;
But in the aldmost gr-dual since noon's light
Reached there a little, and we would not lose
The last of what might happen on his face."

The wine and cloths did not revive him, when

"The boy sprang up from his knees, and ran,
Sung by the splendor of a sudden thought.
And fetched the seventh stone of graven lead
Out of the secret chamber, found a place,
Pressing with finger on the deeper tints,
Laid smoke, as 'twere his mouth proclaiming first,
'I am the Resurrection and the Life.'
Whereat he opened his eyes wide at once,
And sat up of himself, and looked at us."

Then began his discourse—full to the brim of divinest counsel, argument, and love. For that we have no space, and extracts could only mar its exquisite proportions. Its opening is too fine to be omitted:

"And deep, 'a night
Now takes the feeblest hope a spark;
Yet, blow that spark, it runs back, spreads itself
A little where the fire was: thus I urge
The soul that served me, till it look once more
What ashes of my hopes have been, their wreck
And these make effort in the act of the flesh,
Trying to taste again the faith of things.'"

How solemn this thought:

"Naught but ashes here
That keep awhile my semblance, who was John—
Still when they scatter, there is left on earth
No one alive who knew—consider this)
Saw with his eyes, and handled with his hands,
That which was from the first, the Word of Life.
How will it be when none more saith, 'I saw'?"

He tells the story of his life, and in the telling refutes all modern heresies. It is a gospel to this unbelieving generation. Him, that declares Christ a myth; him, that declares miracles impossible; him, that says if they were once why not always; him, that denies John's existence even, as so many modern critics have—"the anonymous author of the Fourth Gospel" being a favorite mark of Mr. Parker and his school,

"Was John at all, and did he say he saw?"

All these he gently, yet greatly addresses as if errorists of his day, as indeed they were. In the discourse is found the highest reach of poetry, imagination mingled with faith and humbly serving Christ. In no poem of the century is there comparable greatness. The argument, the language, the spirit are perfect. The style flows almost as clear as John's himself. His usual abstruseness and abruptness is gone, and Tennyson is not more limpid and musical; is far less manly and strong. He seems competent to the exalted theme, and with easy wing cuts the Empyrean. Though we have promised not to pick out the passages, the temptation is too much for the promise. Thus of Christ:

"They stand before the fact, that Life and Death
Stay there at ease, till it depart, dispread,
As though a star should open out, all sides,
And save the world on you, as it is my world."

And this:

"I say the acknowledgment of God in Christ
Accepted by thy reason, solves for thee
All questions in the earth and out of it,
And has so far advanced thee to be wise."

And this on rejecting Christ. If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness.

"For I say, this is death and the sole death,
When a man's loss comes to him from his gain,
Darkness from light, from knowledge ignorance,
And lack of love from love made manifest;
A lamp's death when, replete with oil, it chokes;
A stomach's when, surcharged with food, it starves.
* * * *
And when the man questioned, What if there be love
Behind the will and might, as real as they?
He needed satisfaction, God could give,
And did give, as ye have the written word:
But when beholding that love everywhere,
He reasons, 'Since such love is everywhere,
And since ourselves can love and would be loved,
We ourselves make the love, and Christ was not,'
How shall ye help this man, who knows himself
That he must love and would be loved again,
Yet, owning his own love that proveth Christ,
Rejecteth Christ through very need of him?
The lamp o'erswims with oil, the stomach flags,
Loaded with nurture, and that man's soul dies."

Talking such talk, he dies.

"And now the man
Lies as he lay once, *breast to breast with God.*"

But one fly is in this alabaster-box of precious ointment. It was needful perhaps to prove its humanity. He seems to fall into the common poetic heresy of the age,

"That bone how God will be the final end of ill."

Thus he makes John say,

"And, as I saw the sin and death, even so
See I the need and *transiency* of both."

Like language closed his "Morgue."

"My own hope is, a sun will pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched
That after Last returns the First,
Though a wide compass round be fetched,
That what began best, can't end worst,
And what God blessed once proved secure."

To such reflections John would reply in his Christ's own words, 'He that is filthy, let him be filthy still." No hint of such a future breaks from the Sacred Word. It is hostile to its very teaching, to the nature of man and the power of God. It is as delusive as a dream, and as fatal to those who trust in it for salvation. May this clear-eyed seer not allow this mote to pervert his vision. Some of the minor poems are of unusual depth and highth

"Abt Vogler," is a fine piece of "frozen music"—the rhapsody of the musician over his muse. It is devotional as a psalm—the prayer and praise of a prostrate soul, seeking heaven through song. How heaven-looking this:

"All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good, shall exist;
Not its likeness but itself; no beauty, nor good, nor power
Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives for the melodist,
When eternity confirms the conceptions of an hour.
The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard,
The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky,
Are music sent up to God by the lover and the bard;
Enough that he heard it once: we shall hear it by-and-bye."

But our space is far more than exhausted, otherwise we would gladly quote equal rarities from "Rabbi Ben Ezra"—one of the finest and strongest Psalms of Strength, from the "Epilogue," equally devout and divine, and the whole of "Proepice"—the key-note of the volume.

Enough, if any reader is led to the fountain itself. Unlike his sole rivals in England and America to-day, he both demands and will repay study. He raises poetry to its original and rightful hight; not the bauble of the hour, however elegant, rare, and costly, but the profoundest outgoings of profoundest souls. No one save Wordsworth, since Milton, has so magnified his office. And Wordsworth was far less Christian, and hence far less lofty in his strain. To the praise of Walter Savage Landor, placing him for picturesqueness next to Chaucer, must be added higher praises for graces that deeper culture has developed. He is less the penman of nature and more of the soul. Like Dante, he aims to make his drama divine. He is still in the flush and vigor of his prime. We trust and believe the genius that is ripening into such sacred fruit will yet reveal itself in like and larger poems, that shall vindicate the ways of God to man. The bays of heavenly as well as of an earthly immortality are proffered him. May he win and wear them.

* Dramatic Persons, by Robert Browning. Ticknor & Fields.

SPANISH PUBLICATIONS LOUDLY CALLED FOR.

We have from several quarters earnest calls for the supply of more various publications in the Spanish language. The demand in Mexico and Central and South America is increasing every day. The governments in most of those countries are becoming more stable. Their questions with one another of boundary and the like are being adjusted. The benumbing and distracting influence of the Romish priesthood is diminishing. The body of the people are becoming more quiet, and preparing to settle down into habits of productive industry. And now they need publications, more and in far greater variety than all our societies are prepared to furnish. They need not only tracts, but volumes of moderate size, and not only on religious subjects, but elementary books of science, and on subjects of common concern, in regard to which Rome and their civil wars have left them far in the rear of other nations. It has been suggested that a very attractive and useful form of publication might be in the form of a newspaper, smaller and more miscellaneous than *The Messenger*, which could be afforded for a low price, stereotyped, and might be circulated in vast numbers, and read with interest, almost irrespective of its nominal date. In the present paucity of authors able to write original works in Spanish, recourse must be had to translations, which, if judiciously selected and faithfully executed, might be made to diffuse a vast amount of knowledge in Spanish America.

MOTHER AND SON.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

BRIGHTLY for him the future smiled,
The world was all untried;
He had been a boy, almost a child,
In your household till he died.

And you saw him young and strong and fair,
But yesterday depart;
And now you know he is lying there
Shot to death through the heart;

Alas, for the step so proud and true
That struck on the war-path's track;—
Alas, to go, as he went from you,
And to come, as, they brought him back!

One shining curl from that bright young head,
Held sacred in your home,
Is all you will have to keep in his stead
In the years that are to come.

You may keep of his beauty and his youth
Only this little part—
It is not much with which to staunch
The wound in a mother's heart!

It is not much with which to dry
The bitter tears that flow;
Not much in your empty hands to lie
As the seasons come and go.

Yet he has not lived and died in vain,
For proudly you may say,
He has left a name, with never a stain
For you tears to wash away.

And your lot shall be blessed evermore,
Though your treasures here are few;
Since you gave, for your country's good, the best
God ever gave to you!

TO THE CITY OF ELMS.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

GREENFIELD HILL, CT., Sept. 1st, 1864.

THERE are two methods of reaching New Haven. One is by the railway, which lands you in a dark and dismal sepulcher, which the New Haven folk facetiously style a "depot." From this gloomy cavern—where, through the dim twilight, you read the warning, *Beware of Pickpockets*—one ascends by a winding stairway into the heart of the peerless City of Elms.

The other route is by the steamer *Continental* from New York; it is over the Creator's magnificent highway, whence rise no clouds of suffocating dust, and over which rings no deafening roar of car-wheels. Silently and majestically—even as a great man moves on to his higher purposes in life—will this stately car of Neptune bear you, and your two or three hundred fellow-voyagers, out of the city's eastern gateway and over the crystal expanse of the Sound. What triumph of invention surpasses a gigantic steamer? A whole village floats off over one keel at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, with parlor, dining-room, dormitories, books, barber-shop, gas, and every other accessory of civilization about them; and with these serene joys the pestilent *dust* "intermeddleth not." If Fulton had lived in Athens, he would have had a temple to his honor on the Acropolis.

The "Continental" leaves about three o'clock, and requires five hours for her promenade to New Haven. The most suggestive part of the sail is the run between Blackwell's Island and Ravenswood. Only a few rods of water separates the beautiful villas and pleasure-grounds from the long, grim row of prison, insane hospital, and almshouse. On the one side smiles plenty, embowered amid flowers, vines, and tasteful porticos; on the the other side lower wretchedness and despair. On the one side, honesty and industry come and go at "their own sweet will;" on the other shore, fraud and violence leer out through prison-gratings. Five minutes will take you across from Ravenswood to the Island. Even so has a five-minutes deed of dishonesty or lust scant many a man over from the domain of virtue into the dungeons of crime and remorse. And a whole lifetime has not sufficed for his return to the good character he lost so speedily. When we sail through that narrow channel, with so much on the one hand to remind us of Paradise, and so much on the other to remind us of Perdition, we cannot but think of the "great gulf" in eternity, across which God's enemies will be tortured with constant visions of the unapproachable bliss of heaven.

But a moment to moralize over this scene, and then come the swirling eddies of Hurlgate—then the silent guns of Fort Schuyler—then the tent-covered islands off New Rochelle—and then we swim out on the broad Sound, which is overhung by a golden atmosphere, until the approaching sunset turns air and sea into an exquisite violet hue, as if the eye saw them through a purple lens. By eight o'clock the steamer touches the wharf—just as the rays of departing day are kissing the brow of "East Rock." New Haven rides commonly in a barouche; we suppose, in order to enjoy the elms overhead. Let us mount into one of these sociable vehicles, and in ten minutes we are in what seems to be the heart of the forest, but is in reality the heart of the city; a pigeon might fly over New Haven without suspecting a city beneath him, unless he struck a church-spire protruding through the tops of the elms. Was it a prediction that named the central street of this arborescent town "Temple street?" Other temples there be on this continent—Gothic, Grecian, and Romanesque, built by man's device. Montreal has its cathedrals; New York its Trinity; Mexico its stately piles; there are shadowy fanes reared of pines and hemlocks in the gorges of the Adirondacks. But the peerless temple "not made with hands" is that which lifts its columnar glories above the carpet of New Haven Green. The great central nave of this elm-cathedral is nearly one hundred feet in hight, and stretches on through the dim twilight for one-third of a mile. The "side-aisles" cover Church street on the one side, and College street on the other. Five hundred shafts spring from the floor of this vast cathedral, and, flowing off into vase-like branches, interlace each other in all manner of graceful traceries, airy ceilings, and groinings of living green.

At eventide, a stroller through this cool, spacious tree-temple hears an occasional bird chanting its vesper-hymn. A church-bell or two, calling to a weekly evening worship, send their musical cadence down through the branches. The notes of a flute from the room of some stray Yalensian—lingering here through his vacation—floats across the Green in mellow harmony with the sweet-toned bells. It is a scene and an hour redolent of "Magdalen College" at Oxford, or of "Trinity" gardens at Cambridge. The air breathes of lettered refinements, of calm meditation, of contemplative repose.

As the darkness deepens, we can discern from the porch of our hotel—the ancient "Tontine"—an occasional light in a college-window beyond the Green. For the sake of beauty, it was well that the college-side of New Haven Green was always dark; then no one could see that melancholy row of brick cotton-factories which compose "venerable Yale." I question whether more unsightly structures were ever thrust into such a landscape. Save for old and sacred associations, they deserve to be leveled to-morrow. Yet one could not move a brick without stirring out some hallowed memory. Yonder clumsy piles of barren brick have swarmed with genius burs ing forth from the chrysalis of student-life into grand exploits of eloquence, scholarship, and statecraft. DAVID BRAINARD once walked pensively over yonder greensward. The stately DWIGHT—"old Pope Dwight" as the students playfully styled the Pontifex of New England—often bowed his lofty head to enter those low doorways. CALHOUN once pored over his predecessor CATLINE'S conspiracies in one of yonder rooms. LYMAN BEECHER, the blacksmith's boy, has strolled in cap and "roundabout" under these elms; and shy PERCIVAL has stolen along from one college to another, afraid to lift his modest eyes from the ground. Old Yale has filled the pulpits of every state in the Union, and peopled half the globe with missionaries. Let the uneouth bricks stand; learning and religion have flung their mantle of reverence over the bare, ancient walls.

I found New Haven more beautiful than ever at this last visit. The new City Hall is a rare improvement on the ordinary caricatures of Greek Parthenons; it is a gem of Byzantine in parti-colored stone. The Sheffield mansion deserves the place at the head of Hillhouse Avenue, instead of its foot; it would grace an English park. The arts flourish in the Elm City; a new gallery of painting is just fledged. From New Haven my friend Plant drove me over the superb shell-road and past Salstontall Lake (with water-lillies on its breast), to the beach of Branford. This was the birthplace of Yale College. It is now lined with bathing-resorts and small hostelries, where such marine luxuries as lobsters, oyster-pies, and blue-fish are served up sumptuously. The sea-air blew in cool beneath the cedars. The waters gleamed like sapphires. It was good to be there.

But farewell to sea-breezes and elm-tree shades. Farewell too to Greenfield Hill, and its maple canopies! Now for home again, and a new year of earnest toil. God grant that, ere the year shall close, it may see the Union rebuilt, the Bastile of oppression in the dust, the armies of treason scattered, and the justice of God vindicated in the punishment of the last traitor and the liberation of his last slave!

THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

THE National Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 7th of June last, and nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President with ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President of the United States, had little hesitation in selecting its candidates, and none at all in forming its platform. That we are to seek and achieve Peace *through the overthrow of the Rebellion—and of slavery, the cause of the Rebellion*—such is the sum and substance of the Unionists' National Patform. Nobody misunderstands it—nobody even affects to find it obscure or equivocal—and none who expect or are expected to vote the ticket nominated thereon dissents from it. There were among us diversities of preference as to candidates, but none with regard to principles. The only practical question was—Which among those suggested for our candidates will most surely and speedily achieve success for our principles?

The Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Chicago nearly three months afterward, was a most numerous and imposing body. Every loyal State offered to be represented therein, though one (West Virginia) was not admitted. Nearly or quite every Territory had likewise sent delegates. A vast concourse of sympathizing volunteers was likewise present; so that, after making fair allowance for partisan exaggeration, we may safely presume that there were fifty thousand persons in Chicago on the 29th ult., whose principal reason for being there was the holding of that convention. It was probably the largest assembly that ever attended and welcomed the nomination of a ticket.

But the platform before the ticket is the established rule of Democratic National Conventions—a sound and good one. It is a recognition of the truth that principles are essential, men subsidiary if not indifferent. And accordingly, while there was a keen rivalry with regard to candidates, the platform engrossed at least equal time and attention. Repeated adjournments were found requisite, constraining a postponement of the eagerly-awaited ballot, in order that the Platform Committee might have time to agree and report; and when that report was at length made, by the eminent and venerable James Guthrie, of Kentucky, it was promptly and emphatically ratified, only four voices being raised against it, and they those of extreme "peace" men, who deemed it not sufficiently outspoken in condemnation of the War.

Now, the essence, the vitality of this Platform is *condemnation of the war for the Union and a demand that it be stopped forthwith*. In no line, no sentence, of this remarkable synopsis of Democratic faith is there a hint that *the Rebels* ought to stop the War by laying down their arms and submitting to the constituted authorities of the Nation. No faint suggestion that *the Rebels* are in the wrong—that they are responsible to God and man for the scenes of carnage and devastation which have made hideous the face of our country—can be found in that platform. Even the naked, undeniable fact that *the Rebels* began the War, and so may be fairly required to stop it, is completely ignored therein. If President Lincoln, on finding himself in the Presidential chair, had wantonly, wickedly raised a great army and sent it, without a shadow of reason or excuse, to ravage the South, it would have been proper—then and then only—to pass such a resolve as the following, which is the gist of the Chicago Democratic Platform:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American People, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

Bungling and awkward as this resolve is, show ing that many hands have been at work upon it, inserting a phrase here and altering a sentence there, with a small regard to euphony or the ultimate net result, there can be no doubt that opposition to the War, as waged on behalf, not of the Rebels, but of the Union, is its controlling sentiment, and the earliest possible arrest of that War, by according a substantial triumph to the Rebels, is its definite purpose. And on this resolve as a basis were George B. McClellan, a Major-General in the regular Army, and one of the earliest volunteers for the War, and George H. Pendleton, a Representative in Congress, who had steadily and thoroughly opposed the War, presented as Candidates respectively for President and Vice-President of the United States. And thereupon the Convention was dissolved, the firing of cannon and the holding of Mass Conventions to respond to the nominations and platform having already been begun.

"Will Gen McClellan accept this platform? *Can* he do so without at once resigning his commission?" were promptly and naturally asked. The "Peace" faction confidently asserted that he would, he *must* accept the Platform, or, in default of so doing, must decline the nomination. Nine days elapse, and he presents himself to the public in a carefully-written letter, wherein he unequivocally accepts the nomination and as clearly rejects the Platform. That is to say: he seems not to be aware that there is any platform in the case; but proceeds to construct one for himself, wherein he says:

"The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we shall exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future its constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

"I let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that, when any one state is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

"If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for all the consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

"I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives."

Gen. McClellan has much to say in favor of Peace, but it must be (as we have seen) a *Union* Peace—he will consent to no other. If Peace cannot be had on his conditions, he places the responsibility of future hostilities "upon those who remain in arms against the Union." He knows right well that there are no planks corresponding to those in the platform constructed by the Convention which nominated him. In short, he would fain narrow the difference between President Lincoln and himself to this: that the latter deems the overthrow of Slavery essential to a true and lasting Peace in a restored Union, while he does not, but contemplates a restored Union *with* Slavery rather than without it.

Having thus coolly set aside the carefully-elaborated and authentically-adopted platform of his party, and put forth a better of his own manufacture instead, there is a grim, sardonic humor in the General's peroration:

"*Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention* and the people you represent, I accept the nomination."

Of course, such cavalier treatment is resented by the architects of the Chicago instrument—they would be more or less than human did they fail to resent it. Vallandigham throws up his appointments in disgust and turns back from his canvassing tour to silence and chagrin at home. The two Roman Catholic organs in our city mutter audible threats of bolting. *The Daily News* announces that it cannot support the candidate who has renounced the Democratic platform, and calls for a reassembling of the Chicago Convention. There will be more such utterances, with a thousand silent imprecations for every open protest. *The World*, on the other hand, cries out:

"Thank God for a purified, regenerated, disenthralled Democratic party! Thank God that every burden is lifted from its back, every impediment removed from its victorious path!

"The men who have been the curse of the party have gone out of the party. Close up the ranks," etc., etc.

This is clearly not the language in which those who repudiate the authoritatively declared principles of their party should speak of those who adhere to them. It is not courage but insolence that blusters thus. But the fact remains that the great body of the party will cling to their candidate in preference to their platform. The drill-sergeants and recruiting-officers of the Democracy regard platforms and principles but as plausible devices for obtaining power and office. These will all side with McClellan, and will aid to crush out any effort to supersede him. For weal or woe, he is the Democratic candidate for President, and will receive all the Electoral Votes, few or many, that are cast against Mr. Lincoln. And one inevitable result of this faud will be an improved attitude and bearing on the part of the Opposition with regard to the Rebels. The Nation is stronger to-day for its struggle with armed treason than it would have been had Gen. McClellan quietly accepted the Chicago Platform. Whether he has treated the disciples of Vallandigham quite fairly or otherwise, is a question which we are not required to decide. Suffice it for the present that, whatever its faults and whatever may be its influence on the fluctuating fortunes of Party, the General's letter of acceptance is destined to affect favorably the momentous issue of our great struggle for Freedom and our Country.

THE N. Y. STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

THE Convention met at Buffalo the last week in August. It was eminently successful. Noble and even glorious was the sight of so many of the untitled laity—earnest, intelligent, efficient workers in the great cause of educating children in the knowledge of all virtue. Sabbath-schools have consecrated to their advancement an earnestness and vigor of character unsurpassed in any other cause. The work develops a depth and enthusiasm of affection, a simplicity and catholicity of spirit, that renders it at once powerful and sublime.

The discussion on the relation of the pastor to the Sunday-school was not thorough enough. The assumption of the essay read on this subject, that pastors have the right and ought to appoint superintendents and teachers, should have been answered. This High Church notion, this disposition especially on the part of church sessions to rule Sabbath-schools, is exciting a growing uneasiness among the laity, and, if persisted in, will produce mutual distrust and contention. The *authority* claimed was the vital question: but the clerical gentlemen who participated in the debate mostly avoided the issue by indulging in pleasant generalities. Rev. Mr. Knox, however, said he did not believe it was the intention of the New School General Assembly, in their recent action on Sabbath-schools, that sessions should assume the control of schools; for he thought, if any session within his knowledge, should attempt it, they would be worsted. The recent case of a school in Buffalo is in point. This was a large and thriving school, and, like most others, had, from its origin, been under the immediate supervision of its officers and teachers, and that too with the cordial acquiescence of the church. The pastor and his session, claiming the right by virtue of Presbyterian authority, assumed control of the school independently of the teachers. This led to a collision, which resulted not only in breaking up the school, but in reducing the church to a mere skeleton. We refer to this case only as a warning against similar blunders.

These conventions are doing a great work. They give energy to the Sabbath-school enterprise. They inspire teachers with a grander conception of their work, and a holier consecration.

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JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman st., New York

General News.

THE WAR.

WHILE no great events have stirred the quiet of the past week, still there is cheering news. The Secretary of War officially announces that recruiting is going on vigorously in most of the loyal states; and it is understood, although not declared in terms, that the draft will not be enforced. Gen. Grant, in a letter written to Congressman Washburne, of Illinois, says that the rebels have now in their ranks their last man; that "the little boys and the old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions;" that any man lost by the enemy cannot be replaced; and that "they have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force;" that moreover, from desertions and other causes, Lee is now losing at least one regiment per day; that the rebels found all their hopes upon our coming presidential election; and that "the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves." These are pleasant words from a general who never talks nonsense; they carry encouragement. From Tennessee, we have news of the defeat and death of John MORGAN, the noted guerrilla, and the scattering of his forces. From Mobile, there is news that Fraragut has already removed part of the obstructions at Dog River Bar.

VIRGINIA.

A great battle on the line of the Weldon railroad has been momentarily expected for three or four days; it has been ascertained that Lee has massed troops on Grant's left, with the evident purpose of making another attempt to recover possession of that important line of communication; nevertheless, up to this time the attack has not been made, and our troops, amply protected by entrenchments and strongly re-enforced, are fully prepared for the enemy.

—Lee's troops are impressing grain and forage, leaving but little for the hapless farmers, where lands happen to be contiguous to Richmond.

—Affairs in the Shenandoah have undergone no material change. A reconnoitering force sent out by General Sheridan discovered the rebels in a strongly entrenched position.

—Moseby's guerrillas have captured an ambulance train, but part of it was recovered.

GEORGIA.

In answer to a request for some details of the late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were, on the whole, a federal success, Gen. Sherman has written a letter, in which he briefly recites the movements that resulted in the capture of that stronghold, and sums up the net results in this terse fashion:

"We have, as the results of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, twenty-seven guns over three thousand rebel prisoners, and have buried over four hundred rebel dead, and left as many more wounded. They could not be removed.

"The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, and stores, at least five hundred dead, two thousand five hundred wounded, and three thousand prisoners; whereas our aggregate loss will not foot one thousand five hundred.

"If that is not success, I do not know what is."

Sherman followed Hood's retreating army to Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding the enemy strongly entrenched, it was determined not to assault the works, as the great object of the campaign had been attained in the capture of Atlanta. Sherman therefore returned to Atlanta.

TENNESSEE.

On the 5th instant our forces, under General Gilven, surprised John Morgan's guerrillas near Greenville, Tennessee, and dispersed them, killing Morgan and capturing nearly all his staff. One more of the dangerous, dashing, reckless leaders of the rebels is therefore no more.

—General Rousseau has chased, overtaken, fought, defeated, and scattered the rebel raiders under Wheeler, and at last accounts was still pursuing the remainder of them.

MOBILE.

On board a ship's launch, Captain Jewett, of the gunboat Metacomet, of Farragut's fleet, recently removed one of the obstructions in the channel near Mobile. He succeeded in reaching the spot where the steamer Nashville had been sunk at Dog River Bar, and blew her up with one of the rebel torpedoes that had been fished out of the bay. It is supposed that one or two more torpedoes will do the work, effectually clearing out the obstructions that were placed there to prevent our gunboats from getting up to Mobile.

THE SOUTH-WEST.

All is quiet in Louisiana.

—In Arkansas the rebels have captured two federal gunboats and sunk a third.

—A cavalry force, under Gen. Mower, left Memphis a few days since for White river, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duvall's Bluff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has accepted the Chicago nomination, but not the peace platform, whereat the "peace men" are greatly discouraged. McClellan does not accept the Democratic Convention's declaration in favor of "an immediate cessation of hostilities," but talks of "restoring the Union and the Constitution," and says that "no peace can be permanent without Union."

—The Unionists of New York met in convention at Syracuse, on the 7th instant, and nominated the following State ticket:—Governor, Reuben E. Fenton; Lt.-Governor, Thomas G. Alvord; Canal Commissioner, F. A. Alberger; State Prison Inspector, D. P. Forrest. The platform is loyal to Lincoln.

—Vermont held its State election last week, and re-elected her Union Governor (Smith) by 20,000 majority. Likewise a clean sweep of Congressmen and legislators—all Union men.

—Maine held her State election on Monday. The Union men carried the State, re-electing Governor Cony by 17,000 majority, and choosing Union members of Congress and Union members of the State legislature. This result in the legislature insures a Union senator in place of Mr. Fessenden.

—Brown University celebrated its centennial anniversary on the 7th instant. Prof. Goldwin Smith, one of our best friends in England, who has just arrived for a tour in this country, was honored with the degree of LL. D., and made a pleasant speech in acknowledgment.

—Quantrell, the notorious and mischievous rebel guerrilla leader, who has done much damage in Missouri, was arrested at Indianapolis, a day or two ago. He was recognized by a refugee.

—It is reported that the rebel General Sterling Price is dead.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE news from Europe is unimportant. Belle Boyd, a notorious rebel woman, recently arrested as a spy but allowed to go, was married in London, on the 25th ult., to a runaway lieutenant of our navy, named Hardinge, whom she has persuaded to enter the rebel service. France has another to Algerian insurrection on hand. Denmark is quiet. Austria has discovered a conspiracy in the Italian Tyrol.

—In Mexico, Maximilian's forces have been beaten in four pitched battles by the native Mexicans, under General Cortinas, showing that the national spirit is not yet quite broken. Juarez has gone to Chihuahua with his forces, and still preserves the formation of a government.

Sermon

BY

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

"Herein is this saying true, One soweth, and another reapeth."—JOHN iv., 37.

THE whole passage is this: "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest! Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth, and he that reapeth, may rejoice together. And herein is that saying true, One soweth, and another reapeth. I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labor: other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors."

It is the constitution of the world that men should have a certain control of natural law, and be able not merely to receive effects, but, by the use of natural law, to produce effects. It is this capacity to employ natural law that lays the foundation for industry and acquirement. And the first development of this natural law is not simply in the direction of the effect, but also of an equity. We employ a cause for the sake of producing an effect, and then we claim ownership in that effect which we have produced. If by our diligence in the application of natural law we produce any value, we claim that the producing it is itself the ground of a right of ownership in it. And there is a fundamental morality in this view. For it is because men can produce effects, and because they have a right to control those effects, that they are inspired to industry, and that they live no longer for this hour, but for the next. So that industry becomes an incipient element of faith, and men live to-day for to-morrow. Though the object of life be a material good, they are obliged to work out that material good through a lower form of faith. They are obliged to work in the present for a future and unseen period of time. And they need this stimulus of hope. Experience shows that, whenever you make either of two things uncertain—that causes will produce their effects, or that producing their effects man can control these effects to his own benefit—the result in the natural course of things is mischievous to society. When wars prevail, and still more when property is unsafe, men are demoralized. Farmers will not sow their fields if they think the king's soldiers will reap the harvest. Why should I plow my ground, and why should I put in seed, if I may not have the crop? Why should I build a house, if I may not dwell in it? Why should I rear a vineyard, if I may not be the vintner? Where the connection is broken between cause and effect, men become discouraged; they are indolent, the motives of life fail, manhood shrinks, society is disorganized, and all things go to ruin. So that this is a true law—namely, that men may control the fruit of their own enterprise and industry.

But this is only the first step. A man works for himself as an individual; but he also works for himself as a member of society. The consequence is that, the moment he uses the higher plane, this law which gives to him a right to the results of the things that he does touches him as a creature of society, and instantly begins to change, when another principle comes in—namely, that, as he has a right, working for himself, to control the fruit of his industry for his own good, so, standing in social relations, the fruit of the things that he does passes over to others. Being an individual, he has a right to work for himself: being a social creature, he is obliged to work for other people. When a man is regarded, not as an individual, but as a creature in society, others work for him, and he works for them. It is not possible to define the limits of a law so diffusive and comprehensive as this first one; and so there comes in a second great law—namely, that while men may, within certain bounds, labor for themselves, and control the proceeds of their own industry, there is a larger sphere, a higher one, and one far more important, in which men are to labor for others. Whether they will or will not, consciously or unconsciously, voluntarily or enforced, men labor for others. In other words, they work, and others take what they make. They sow, and others reap. It has always been the case that, before men were born, other people sowed, and when they were born, they reaped. Here is this double constitution, both elements of which are true. We sow that we may reap, and we sow that others may reap. We work that we may have, and we work that others may have. We labor for ourselves, and we labor for others. We do it of necessity, and in obedience to a divine law.

Now, we have been accustomed to regard only one side of this element. We have been accustomed to judge of what is fortunate and unfortunate, just and unjust, right and wrong, almost exclusively by the application of the first law; and in regard to the other law, that others shall receive the fruit of our labors, there is at first the sense of a want of equity. It has been supposed that a man had a right to the fruits of his own labors, and that others should not partake of those fruits. We have formed our ordinary practical, ethical judgment upon only the consideration of one part of the law—namely, that a man has a right to the products of his own work; but there is a higher and a nobler side, which gives to others a right to the fruit of our labor. In the moral constitution of things, it is so ordained that men work even more for others than they do for themselves; and that, even while they are working for themselves, they are also working for others, unconsciously. Many benefits which men seek for themselves can be acquired only by processes which involve the benefits of others. A man may invent some new way of doing business, some abbreviation of an operose method of performing work; but it is impossible that he should simplify any process of labor, and reap the whole benefit himself; because other men are spectators. He may reap first, and get the largest portion; but other men, standing by and looking on, will reap also, and get something. A man cannot seek his own good without involving more or less the good of other people. It is one evidence of divine benevolence that even in the society of this world selfishness is obliged to work benevolently; that a man seeking simply his own good is obliged to seek it by methods that shake fruit down into other men's laps, as well as into his own. For most of our deeds are like boundary apple-trees, which, though they stand in my lot, send their branches into the lot of my neighbor, who gathers all the fruit that falls on his side of the fence, as he has a right to do. Many of our plans, though they have their roots in our soil, and though most of their boughs are on our side, some of their fruit drops off upon others' premises, and they get the benefit of it. Even the selfish man is benevolent, only he does not get any credit for benevolence. He is obliged to do good for other men, and he is sorry for it, generally.

Many of the efforts that men make for benefit are slow and long in germinating; and, because they are slow and long in germinating, men may pass away before the things which they do bring forth their fruit. Under such circumstances, other people enter upon their labor, and reap what they have sown. A man of fifty plants his pear orchard, and at sixty he dies; and his children inherit the property, and eat the fruit. A man lines for two miles the street leading to his dwelling with shade-trees, and he says, "I will cool my head, as I pass to and fro beneath these trees;" but he dies before the trees are grown, and other generations come up and take the benefit of them. And life is full of just such instances, not only in the physical realm, but in the moral—and more particularly in the moral. Men begin benevolent labors, they institute works for the benefit of their families or of their neighborhood; but they die too soon to finish them, because, in the complex relations of things, these labors and works require more time to become productive than they have, to spare who are creatures of a day, and perish before the moth.

There is not a household in the world that does not see more or less of this economy in its parent sees only a part of the fruit of the work that he performs upon his children. Not unless he lived on with them all their lives, and saw the utmost productiveness of those lives, would he see the whole result of his fidelity and training. He begins the work, and they carry it out to the uttermost; and he seldom sees what he himself has builded.

Human life is short; God's work is complex and prolonged, and steadily flowing on. Hence, we are continually beginning, and passing away, and leaving what we begin for others to finish. Every generation is beginning, and every generation is passing away without having finished what it has begun. But that which we begin is not going to stop because we cease to go forward with it. One worker dies, the loom goes on, and another worker takes up the thread that he has laid down. We pass away, and another man, somewhere, is prepared to step into our place. We commence a work, and perform a part of it; when we are gone, others perform another part: when they are gone, still others perform another part; and so that which we undertake is by others carried along to its bright consummation.

That is sufficient to illustrate the principle. From this constitution it is that we reap the benefit of all that has been done by generations that have gone before us. We are the recipients of wealth that we ourselves never earned. Let a man go into a new country. There is no road cut. He has to take his part and lot in cutting one. There has been no draining of streets. He has to take his part and lot in draining them. There are no school-houses or churches. He has to take his part and lot in building them. No lyceums are open; there are no public treasures; everything is crude and rude and raw. A man is born in a New England village. He finds the roads cut, the streets drained, school-houses and churches built, lyceums opened, and public treasures abundant. He comes at once into all this wealth. In a new society, a man has to be a creator of it; in an old society, he is merely a recipient of the benefits of it. We live in a society in which things are proved, and there is a fixity given to them. We are not in a tentative process. There are thousands of moral questions that have been carried through all the phases of trial, and settled. There has been a battle fought on the subject of truth; there has been a battle fought on the subject of justice; there has been a battle fought on the subject of love and humanity. Important principles have been tested in one way and another. A thousand things have been shown to be evil, and a thousand things have been shown to be good; and those things that have once been shown to be good are shown to be good for all time. The world never loses a good idea, or a moral problem that has been wrought out. And we are born into the fruits of the labors of many generations. They lived, and suffered, and wrought out results; they accumulated material wealth and moral wealth; the world is deep with the riches that they produced, and we inherit the whole of it. Others did the work, and we take the benefit of it. And men are willing to do it. They are very glad if somebody builds a house, and dies, and gives it to them. It gives them pleasure to have the old generation pass away, and leave them the books and pictures and treasures that it has taken centuries to collect. They do not hesitate to take possession of the outgrowths of art, and philosophy, and religion, and laws, and the whole mighty accumulated moral wealth that have been gathered through sufferings, and tears, and blood, and prayers. We are not accustomed to estimate how high is the dome, how wide are the wal's, and how noble is the flame on the altar of that temple which other hands and other hearts have built, and in which we stand ministering.

Now, the other part comes. You are indebted to the future. As the past has been a benefactor to you, you are bound to live so that your labors, being begun and not consummated, shall roll over in fruits and blessings upon those that come after you. If you say, "It is hard to begin enterprises and not see them completed," was it not hard that those who blessed you should die and leave you the fruit of their labors? Are you willing to take this moral constitution down to the present? and are you not willing to take it on from the present to the future? Are you willing to reap the fruits of the labors of former generations? and are you not willing that succeeding generations should reap the fruits of your labors? You receive the accumulated and universal products of men's living heretofore, and you ought to be willing that those who come after you should receive the products of your living. Therefore, when, in all the affairs of life, in all your enterprises, social and moral, in all the things that you have endeavored to do for your country or the church, you find your processes stopped, your productive energies broken off in the middle, your work going into other hands, and yourselves standing useless, do not, as men are apt to do under such circumstances, mourn as if a great calamity had come upon you, but bless God that there is a constitution by which what you cannot do somebody else can; bless God that there is a law of distribution such that whatever you lose somebody gains. The tree does not cry when the apple falls because it sees me ready to take it. The tree bore the apple for me, and it ought to have borne it for me. And when some golden fruit, ripened on the bough of your enterprise falls, though you lose it, somebody gets it. Did you, by your industry, accumulate a handsome property? and did you become bankrupt, and have to part with it? Somebody got it. Did you, by your skill, lay the foundation for great riches? and did somebody slip it out from under you? Oh, that somebody, that has lived from eternity, and that will live to eternity, is always slipping things out from under men. That somebody, that all-body, that God—how is he continually letting men labor to a certain point, and then, with some sidelong blow, shivering the results of their labor in ten thousand pieces, and scattering them in every direction! But when he does this, those scattered pieces are but seed sown for other men's prosperity. You labor, and they enter into your labor, and take the good of it. It has been so from the beginning of the world, and it will be so to the end; and you ought to be glad of it. When we show men that there are two ways—a selfish way and a benevolent way—of taking these things, and that it is better for one to rejoice than to mourn when he loses and others gain what he loses, it is said by many, "I have not benevolence enough to rejoice under such circumstances." It does not take a great deal of benevolence for that; and if you have not enough for that, you have not enough for anything. It is only an elementary form of benevolence that it requires; for there is such a thing as contemplating such a result as the very purpose for which one lives. There is such a thing as making this whole life a seed that perishes in the ground, that there may be the growth of a new life. And it is borrowed from the revelation of God in Christ Jesus, who became a servant that we might become kings and priests—yea, who died that we might live. It is the noblest conception of the human mind—that of living so that you shall not take, and others shall, the benefits of your life. It is one which, if practically realized, will make the heart ring like a marriage-bell forever and forever.

In the light of these remarks, first contrast those men who work for the present with those who work for the future. These two classes are mixed up. You will see them at every step, all through life. Generally, those men that work for the present have something objective to show as the result of their work. They are thrifty, and they stand high in society; but there are multitudes who have little to show in this world, who are not thrifty, and who do not stand high in society, though they have done more than these others. If, therefore, you were to take the members of this congregation, and separate them into classes of the prosperous and the unprosperous, it is not a moral discrimination that you make; because many are paupers for the world, and not for the kingdom of God. I wish there were more of such. I am thankful that there are so many. But to a very great extent you will find that those who are influential men in this world, and in the time that now is, are men that are prosperous in worldly things. On the other hand, those who are to be influential in the other world, and in the time that is to come, are to a very great extent men who are seemingly worthless so far as this world and the present are concerned. The product of their lives they cannot show in the form of ships, or storehouses, or stocks, or money. The product of their lives has been example, has been moral influence, has been an enriching of the currents of affection, and a draining away of the morass of selfishness. They have worked for that which does not appear to the physical eye. The fruit of their labor will come up in other men's bosoms. And men have discriminated the most precious souls of the resurrection as they have stood among them, merely because their life was keyed to the divine, and because the fruit of their labor was such that it appeared in other men, and not in themselves. It is not unwise for a man to labor for harvests, and fabrics, and material products. It is right to labor for these things. But sad is the life of that man who can show nothing besides. If, however, a man is able to exhibit outward elements of power, and at the same time produce moral results, which, though invisible, roll to the very eternal world, yielding their fruit all the way, these outward elements do him no harm. It is better, perhaps, that there should be no partialism; but if there is to be partialism, let it be on the side of the moral elements. You are, it may be, of those the results of whose labors are spiritual and invisible, and who are not reckoned in when the account of stock in this world is taken. When men say, 'Let us have a counsel,' they never call you. When men are gathering the names of those who are influential and powerful in public affairs, they leave yours out. But stand by your honesty. Cling to your God. Be willing to be obscure. Live in the potency of humility. Exemplify by a life pure and active for others, that you are a power, though men do not know it. Men talk about the right hand, and say, "Therein is a man's strength;" but, after all, it is the blood that is inside and invisible, and that makes no report, which is the source of all this strength. Now, many of you that are quite unknown are, after all, the very globules of the blood of the body politic. Then hold up your head at last, before God, if you do not before men.

There are a great many persons who are discouraged because the labors that they have most honestly engineered for the good of men seemed to have been utter failures. Some of our labors are failures. It is not to be supposed that we are such deft marksmen that we can strike the mark every time. But do not think that you have failed simply because you do not see the result of your work. Men are like apple-trees. Some apple trees ripen their fruit in July; while the fruit of other trees goes on growing, and growing, and growing, through August, and September; and in October the farmer picks it off; and then it is green and hard; and he keeps it through November, and December, and January, and into February, when the snow is knee-deep, and the tree has lost its leaves, before it is thoroughly ripe. And many of you are just like these late-bearing trees. You are bearing good fruit, but it will not be ripe till you have shed your leaves and gone into your winter. So, be patient. There are thousands of men who labor without any apparent fruit, but whose lives are nevertheless very fruitful. I refer to missionaries, humble pastors, and self-denying teachers, who labor among poor and ignorant men in obscure places, whose outgoing and incoming is not chronicled in the papers, who are not praised, and who really do not see, after a year spent in faithful efforts to spread the Gospel, that they have done much. There are ministers whose shoes' lachets I am not worthy to unloose—men that royally give their lives with patience and grandeur, in obscurity, and with little remuneration either of praise or present prosperity, and that die sadly, saying, "It seems as though my life had been in vain." Oh, faint heart! God will show you another picture when you stand in Zion and before him. Your life has not been in vain.

You have sown seeds in thousands of hearts, that will come up in due time. You have not labored for naught. God is covering in the various seeds that you have sown, and watering them with your tears, and there will be a precious harvest even on earth, while in heaven you will come with your bosom full of sheaves. And to all discouraged laborers in the vineyard of the Lord, who are really working with faith and zeal, I say, Be of good comfort.

If there was ever a man who seemed to spend his life for nothing, it was Henry Martin—a man of an exquisite nature, great power, and a sweet and loving disposition. Taking the highest honors at the university, and having the best prospects in the church, he was led by the Spirit of God to consecrate himself to the cause of foreign missions. For that object he sacrificed that which was dearer to him than life—for she to whom he was affianced declined to go with him. He forsook father, and mother, and native land, and love itself, and went an elegant and accomplished scholar, among the Persians, the Orientals, and spent a few years almost without an apparent conversion. Still he labored on, patient and faithful, until, seized with a fever, he staggered. And the last record that he made in his journal was, that he sat under the orchard trees, and sighed for that land where there should be sickness and suffering no more. The record closed, he died, and a stranger marked his grave. A worldly man would say, "Here was an instance of mistaken zeal and enthusiasm: here was a man that might have produced a powerful effect on the church and in his own country, and build up a happy home, and been respected and honored; but, under the influence of a strange fanaticism, he went abroad, and sickened, and died, and that was the last of him." The last of him! Henry Martin's life was the seed-life of more noble souls, perhaps, than the life of any other man that ever lived. Scores and scores of ministers in England and America, who have brought into the church hundreds and thousands of souls, and multitudes of men in heathen lands, all over the world, have derived inspiration and courage from the eminently fruitful, but apparently wasted and utterly thrown away, life of Henry Martin. And are there not some of you that are desponding because you do not see the fruit of your labors, who will receive consolation from, and be revived by, such an instance as this.

I turn from this particular spiritual aspect to another, as a matter of justice. I think I feel a greater pleasure in paying a debt of gratitude than in paying a debt of obligation, where the payment is enforced. If I have read a man's book, and have been greatly comforted and enlightened by it, my heart is heavy till in some way or other I can pay what I owe him. I mourn, often, to think that I cannot say anything to old John Milton. His prose writings did me more good in my boyhood than all the other writings that I had access to. I would be glad to pay the debt that I owe to Edmund Burke, and his magnificent writings. I would be glad to pay the debt that I owe to Arthur Phelps, and John Ruskin, and multitudes of men whose books have fructified my soul, and are treasure-houses that, like miraculous loaves, feed the world, and never diminish. But there are other people, that nobody thinks of paying, whom the world is much indebted to. I mean inventors, and schemers, and speculators. What! schemers and speculators? Yes; men who are constantly bringing schemes before the public, who are incessantly about to do great things, and who finally die in the poor-house, or, the next thing to it, in the houses of their friends, who support them. There are a great many such men, and everybody is disposed to laugh at them. If a man is cautious, and sees where somebody else has gone, and refuses to walk in a path that has no footstep in it, and produces results that can be seen and realized by those around him, it is said that he is sensible, and he dies honored and respected. But I tell you, there is a debt of gratitude due to men who fail in life. The world needs somebody to run against rocks and be dashed to pieces, that the perils of the sea may be avoided, but it is not everybody that will volunteer to sacrifice himself in such a course: and blessed be the man that ran upon that rock, and saved ten thousand others. Some one is needed to explore the channels of life, and men's mistakes are God's buoys by which the lines of those channels are marked, that other men may be saved. And we owe a debt of gratitude to those men who, knowing that there is invention here, and discovery there, are pressing on with no lights to guide them, and wreck themselves, while others, taking advantage of their disclosures, warned by their missteps, go more cautiously, and succeed. Of the man that took the lead, and met with disaster, men say, "He was a fool;" but of the man that followed him, that was guided by him, and that reaped the fruit of his experiments, men say, "He was wise." Almost all the schemes of one age bear fruit in another, negatively or positively; and sanguine men, men that do not bind themselves by conventions, that push out, that make mistakes, and that die bankrupt, and without a name, these men, if you were to trace your good fortune to its source, you would find to be connected with that good fortune. You would find that they had done an immense work in clearing the way, and preparing a safe path for you. They labored, and you entered into their labors. I do not mean to say that every man who speculates and schemes is a benefactor: what I mean to say is, that a man who is hopeful, and bold, and adventurous, and who is first to start out in a new enterprise, but who, not having the advantage of others' experience, runs into fatal mistakes, is a benefactor; and that from his failures spring the successes of a whole generation that follows him. It is unquestionably true that a great majority of those experimenters who have laid the productive world under everlasting obligations failed, and died bankrupt. They labored, and others took the profit of their labors.

Once more. This subject will throw light upon the nature of those men who are seeking to enclose all their own efforts to their own selves, and who are angry because others reap the benefit of their work. There are some men that make me think of English parks and gardens. When I was in England I felt the abominable iniquity and sin of selfishness at no time so much as when I walked under walls eight or ten feet high, behind which I knew flowers were blossoming. There were magnificent magnolias, there were precious plants, there was glass with all manner of beautiful things under it, and between me and them was an opaque wall. Would it have hurt the owner if I had looked through the paling at a tree such as I would walk a hundred miles to see? I could see the top of it; but he had a wall about it so that I derived no satisfaction from looking at it. He had his house and grounds enclosed, simply that he might have the selfish pleasure of retirement. Much wiser were they that one day every week opened their houses and grounds, that everybody might go in without money and without price and be made happy by ownership—for the man that walks over a piece of ground or through a garden owns it, except that he does not have to pay the taxes or the bills of cultivation.

I have seen men in common life that seemed to feel that thrift required that they should get the fruit of everything that they did. There is many a man that, if he makes a bargain with another man, and finds that that man has made about as much by the transaction as he has, is sorry, and says, "Oh, if I had known that—" what would he have done? He would have driven the bargain tighter, and tried to make it so that it should have been profitable at but one end. In other words, he would have tried to be a thief; for a man that makes a bargain so that the profit shall all be at his end is a thief. No bargain is right where there is not profit at both ends. If you are expert enough to *chouse* a man—which is only another name for *cheat*—to get the advantage of him in a bargain, you are expert enough to be dishonest. And no bargain is a good bargain that is not equitable, and equally beneficial to both parties. But many men, when they find that those with whom they have been dealing have made about as much as they, feel somehow as though God's law had been broken, and that they ought to have made pretty much all that was made. A man buys a piece of property to-day, and sells it to-morrow so as to make five thousand dollars. He learns that the man who bought it of him sold it the next day so as to make three or four thousand dollars more: and his first thought is, "If I had held on to it, I should have made that." These mean souls are sorry to have anybody else prosper by anything that they have anything to do with. They would like it if the whole world were one breast, and they were the only ones to suck it! They would like it if they were the Mississippi, and other men's prosperities were streams emptying into it. If they could have their own way, they would be the channel through which the torpid waters of universal prosperity should run down into the gulf of Destruction. Many men, greedy, greedy, greedy, never measuring what they make by any honesty of their own, nor by any moral standard, but only by their insane desire for more, and more, and more. And not only that, they are always sorry if anybody else is prosperous. How detestable is that nature which allies these men to the devil! And how utterly opposite is it to the divine nature: or to a manly Christian nature, which makes one more glad when another prospers than when he himself prospers!

Now, in all your avocations, see to it that you couple your prosperity with somebody else's prosperity. We are never to be selfish; but prosperity tends to make us selfish; and it is a most blessed thing if a man can seek his own good in alliance with the good of other men. There is a great organic law for it. You cannot work for yourselves without working with others. God will not let you. How much better, therefore, would it be for you to accept this divine law, and appreciate its beauty and beneficence, and make your own prosperity to depend largely upon the fact that what you sow over and above what you reap, other men get. Do not you suppose that when Boaz saw Ruth in his field, he took more pleasure in what the maiden gleaned than he did in all the abundance of that which his own men reaped? He did.

Now, when men come after you, and glean, do not be sorry that you did not reap cleaner: be glad that there is so much left for them. Be glad, when you drive home the wagon of prosperity, that others find so much in your path to pick up; and throw out some to encourage them. Let all your own comforts and needs be productive to other men's. Then men shall not envy you. It is because you are selfish, and proud, and hard that men look with envy upon your prosperity. If a man is mellowed by prosperity, so that when he gathers his fruit he sees to it that those around about him may have some fruit to gather, men bless him. Men like to see such an one prosper. No matter how prosperous you may be, harness your prosperity to other men's, and you will have the blessing of all men resting upon you.

Of all things, beware of that most mortal selfishness, that greedy selfishness, which makes a man unwilling to labor, for fear that some body else will get the benefit of his labor, instead of himself. Remember him who forever and forever labors for something or somebody beside himself. What can the sparrow give to God? And yet, God every morning thinks of the sparrow. What can ten myriad, myriad worms on the earth give back to God? And yet, God never forgets the worm. What return can the great tribe of insects make to God for his watchful care. Piping on their tiny instruments, they can raise no song of praise worthy of his hearing. All living creatures on the broad universe receive God's benefaction; and it is his joy to work for their benefit.

Let, then, the spirit that was in Christ be in you; and labor for others when you labor for yourselves. So you shall be like God, and see him.

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* Preached at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, May 22d, 1864. Reported for *The Independent* by T. J. ELLINWOOD.

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Religious Intelligence.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

CHICAGO has this day witnessed the nomination of a second candidate for the presidency. It was significant, though perhaps not intentionally so, that the Peace Party Convention was postponed from the birth-day of our Liberty to that of Benedict Arnold. It is a painful fact that, in the scores of speeches made in the convention and from the balconies of our hotels, scarcely a word of sympathy with the country as engaged in a deadly conflict with gigantic treason, or of condemnation of secession and the rebels, or of generous recognition of the soldiers and their service, has been uttered. The harp of a thousand strings thrummed by every speaker has been the despotism of Abraham Lincoln. The only way to save our property, liberty, and life is to overthrow the reigning dynasty. A listener from a foreign land could hardly have gained an idea from the three days' spouting that a wicked, merciless rebellion was at this time striking at the life of the nation. In all of the reported speeches it would be hard to find a single earnest word of reprobation of Jeff. Davis; not at least one-thousandth part as much has he been cursed as Abraham Lincoln. While the outside pressure has borne strongly for McClellen, it has been apparent that among the great unwashed rabble the names and the men that charmed the most were of the disloyal, peace proclivity. Vallandigham has been the admired of all these admirers. In the convention, to raise his head or to step upon the platform was the signal for bursting applause; at the stump-gatherings, he was the great favorite to be called for. It has been indeed heart-sickening to witness for days these belchings of sympathy with treason. A friend sitting by my side, who is a Union refugee from Mississippi, a son of an old loyal minister there, and who is here to join our seminary, has been into the great convention. He says that, judging from the spirit and tone of the assembly, if he had been asleep and had been awakened in that meeting, he would have thought himself back in Columbus, Mississippi. The talk and spirit was just such as he had been accustomed to meet there.

Well, we have a peace platform, with a *quasi* war-man and a copperhead upon it. His letter from Harrison's Landing, favoring emancipation, suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the seizure of rebel property, his loyal act in arresting the traitorous legislature of Maryland, will all go for nothing before the policy upon which he is nominated. But still in the canvass it will be of great advantage to be able to show that his forthgivings had endorsed the leading features of the President's administration. United and harmonious as is now the peace party, with a two faced policy, it will be a desperate work to prevent the ascendancy of these principles in the government. If such a disaster is allowed, it will be some satisfaction that Providence thus designs to force upon these peace-seekers not only their share of responsibility for the war, but their share of its burdens. One of the unterrified said to my friend, yesterday, "I was brought up in the Puritan way, as you were; but I have got over that. I know that your party has the pious, moral people; but we have the rabble, and the rabble are the majority, and we are going in to win." Perhaps so. But this cannot be; it must not be. It is an advantage in this great moral conflict that the clergy are now so thoroughly committed to the cause of loyalty and freedom. Never has there been a time when preaching upon the monstrous wickedness of the rebellion, and of the slavery it wars for, was more needed. These treacherous clamorings for peace, the hope delayed in regard to the success of our arms, together with the appeal to the selfish interests of the people, tend to let down the tone of moral indignation against the traitors and their work. We need to have this righteous sentiment toned up. That is the legitimate province of the pulpit. By arousing the people to something of sympathy with God in his abhorrence of such concentrated crime, much good will be done to the country as well as to the cause of morality. There is a vast educating power in our popular elections—an opportunity to be prized and used by all moral educators. To this end—the rousing of the moral sense against the rebellion—these patriotic, governmental, imprecatory Psalms may be used with great power.

Rev. R. Gaylord, of Omaha, Nebraska, an early and persistent pioneer, has been appointed agent of the American Home Missionary Society for that territory. It is a great mistake which some make, who think that the agency of this society is simply for the purpose of making *collections*. Its officers report that, were there not a dollar to be collected on the field, they would yet need all the agents they now employ. While they are to have an eye to the gathering of funds, they are the actuaries of the society in its benevolent and missionary work. This peculiarity of the Home Mission agency is apparent, from the fact that in eight Western States this society employs *twelve* agents, while of the merely collecting agencies for other societies there are only one, two, or at most three, on the same field. The Home Mission agent is expected to look up destitute localities in his district, to assist in gathering and organizing churches, to introduce ministers to them and to all vacant missionary churches, to preach in destitute missionary churches, to visit, advise with, and aid the missionaries, to help the feeble churches in initiating and carrying forward the work of building houses of worship, to examine, endorse, and report to the society, the applications for aid in the missionary churches—in short, to be the bishop of the fifty or eighty churches under his care, with no power but that of love and counsel. In this service the agent ordinarily preaches more Gospel sermons during a year than in the regular pastorate, while assisting in seasons of special religious interest among the missionary churches adds greatly to his opportunity for usefulness.

Pres. Blanchard's friends will be glad to learn that he has safely arrived at Virginia City, Idaho, in improved health.

Rev. G. H. Beecher goes to El Paso, Ill. Rev. M. P. Kinney has a call to the 2d Congregational church of Rockford. Rev. S.R. Dole, of Vienna, Ill., rejoices in the accession of six persons to his little missionary church by profession. Rev. F. Hurd goes from Hancock, Mich., to Lansing, the capital of the state. Rev. C. C. Breed goes to East Paw-Paw.

"The Heart of the War." One of my neighbors, who lives on a salary and has a family of seven little children, after reading it, determined to go or send a man. His health being in the way of the former, he has paid $700 and sent a substitute, a crumb of comfort for the author. A cousin of mine, one of Morgan's men from South Carolina, is a prisoner at Rock Island. His father, brother, and cousin are also in the rebel service. The fathers were Yankees and Congregationalists from Canterbury, Ct., the grandsons of Judge Foster, who was in the first Congress. Against these rebels are fighting four or five of their cousins, one of them my brother. Surely, in this war it is brother against brother. PILGRIM.

CHICAGO, August 31st. P.-O. BOX 4346.

LETTER FROM VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, August 1st, 1864.

THE Monroe doctrine never was held in such high esteem in this quarter as it is to-day. The lower house in the Chilian Congress has just enunciated, in a resolution, to the effect that the Mexican empire ought not to be recognized, nor any government imposed by force from abroad on an American republic. Spain has not yet disowned the acts of her admiral. We fear she will not. Re-enforcements of ships are coming to their squadron, which does not look like retracting.

The Anglican chaplain, in this city, has come before the public in a pamphlet, on the ground that in the Bible Society's report he was assailed. He alleges two passages, in one of which he was not and could not be meant, and in the other no direct allusion was made to anything bearing on him.

On the other hand, a letter, just in from Dr. Holdich, of the American Bible Society, assures us that we shall have all the aid and encouragement which that powerful body can extend to us. This comes after perusal of the same report that has here awakened these criticisms.

We aid a young man to keep open a book-store in Santiago for the sale of Scriptures and other religious books; but prejudice is strong there, and indifference stronger still. Mr. Gilbert has put out a handbill, advertising Bibles for sale, on the cathedral. We need more Spanish books that may call attention to the Word of God. It is an unknown volume, therefore unattractive, and hence slow of sale; not because all are afraid, but because so few care.

Of the sermon on the burning of the church, which I preached in English and had translated into Spanish, about five hundred copies have been sold. The priests have observed total silence concerning it; only the archbishop is thought to have aimed to invalidate some of its positions in a recent pastoral. Yours, etc.,

D. TRUMBULL.

P. S.—The U. S. steamer Waterce is here. A dozen of her colored men were in our church on Sunday last—doing better than the white men. If any reader of *The Independent* can do aught to influence the U. S. Government that our present vice-consul, Dr. James Silvey, may be retained and made consul, I bespeak his or her kind offices. I put it on the ground of a public good. We have had such an unapostolic succession that it is refreshing at last to have a good man occupy the position which drunkards, secessionists, and extortioners have dishonored. I weigh every word. My countrymen ought to know the degree to which we have held down our heads in shame. Now we have a man of probity, loyalty, and elevated character; a man whom all respect, and have reason for respecting; who is the seaman's protector, while he does justice to the captain; and who upholds the honor of his country because he respects himself. I write this not for favor, having no favors to ask; but as an act of justice to an officer, and in the hope, for the good name of Americans abroad, that Dr. S. may receive the office in perpetuity which he fills so satisfactorily *ad interim*. D. T.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

This body, which was organized during Dr. Anderson's visit to the Islands last year, held its first yearly meeting at Honolulu, on the 30th of June, and continued till the 28th. The number of ministers present was 28, 5 of them Hawaiians; the delegates 16, only one of foreign birth. The proceedings were, for the first time, conducted in the language of the country. The Hawaiian Board of Missions reports the receipt of $3,560, of which $2,434 is for foreign missions. The total of cash contributions for the various religious objects of supporting pastors, building churches, etc., as reported by the churches, is about $14,000. Under the auspices of the board, a theological school for the education of native ministers has been opened at Wailuku, by Rev. W. P. Alexander. It has had a class of ten promising young men during the past year.

Rev. Mr. Kekela has been for eleven years a missionary from these islands to the Cannibal Marquesans, where several attempts by English and American missionaries have failed, but where Hawaiian missionaries are now beginning to effect a good work.

MEETING OF OLD FOLKS AT BARKHAMSTED, CONN.

Sabbath, 4th of Sept., Rev. Mr Gates, by previous arrangement, had a gathering of the aged of his parish—some of them for years past had not been favored with the services of the sanctuary. The occasion was both novel and interesting—affecting the congregation even to tears, as many an aged one—some on crutches, others blind, helped by younger hands—were placed, some in the easy chair, just in front of the pulpit, or some other convenient seat, where they could once more hear those words of eternal life which they were wont to hear in their younger years. They were addressed from the words of Solomon: "The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness." After service the aged friends were conducted to the parsonage, where a comfortable repast was prepared. In the afternoon, day with the church all gathered around the communion-table of our dying Lord—with some, no doubt, for the last time. J. W. D.

BAPTIST NOEL AND MR. SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon lately preached a sermon on Baptismal Regeneration, as taught by some ministers of the Established Church, in which he violently denounced as grossly immoral all clergymen who subscribe the articles and use the prayer-book when they do not believe in baptismal regeneration. He said:

"If men believe baptism works regeneration, let them say so; but if they do not believe it in their hearts, and yet subscribe, and, yet more, get their livings by subscribing words asserting it, let them find congenial associates among men who can equivocate and shuffle; for honest men will neither ask nor accept their friendship."

Baptist Noel, who from a clergyman has become a Baptist pastor, rebukes Mr. S. for his severity, and refers to the godly lives and useful labors of the evangelical clergy, naming Scott and Newton, Simeon and Martyn, Venn and Fletcher, and others.

"To men of this character ought you to ascribe dishonesty, immorality, and fallen sin, without very clear proof? In the time of the apostles, God cut off Ananias for a single lie; does he now employ lies to extend the kingdom of his Son? Were Paul here, would it not say to you, 'What art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth. Why dost thou judge thy brother?' For we shall all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ.' Persecutions of Christian brethren may delight those who take pleasure in hearing other men abused; but do they please God?"

THE CHOICE OF ASSISTANT BISHOP OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

It was a movement wholly unanticipated. Bishop Delancey appealed "as a disabled brother for relief from his cares and labors, in consequence of infirm health. An effort was made to postpone, on account of the small attendance: of 154 clergy only 89 were present to vote; and of 157 parishes only 67 were present. But the convention resolved to proceed, and Dr. A. C. Coxe was chosen at the first ballot, having 53 clerical votes, a majority of 17, and 52 lay votes, a majority of 37—total 18 majority 51. His salary was fixed at $3 500, to be raised by an *assessment* on the parishes, instead of a voluntary contribution.

MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH REGISTER.

Mr. Francis E. Abbot, late of the Meadville Theological School, was ordained on Wednesday, as minister of the "First Unitarian Society of Christiana, in Dover, N. H."

Rev. James A. Brown, D. D., of York, Penn., was unanimously elected to the chair made vacant in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg by the resignation of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D.

Rev. Hiram Eddy, of Winsted, who tendered his resignation to his church to accept the chaplaincy of the 6th regiment, has withdrawn it.

Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Canton Center, has resigned his pastoral charge, in order that he may enlist as a private in the army.

Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, of Gilead, has asked a dismission on account of ill health.

Rev. A. S. Walker, of Rockville, has been dismissed, at his request, from the pastorate of the 1st Congregational church in that village, to accept a call from the 1st Congregational church in Dover, N. H.

A late letter from Rev. W. Goodfellow, of Buenos Ayres, says: "Our work is progressing nicely. Eight accessions during the last month. My health never was so good since I can remember. Brother Carter is doing well, and our school continues to advance."

Rev. W. F. Snow, late of Honolulu, has received a call from a Congregational society at Grass Valley, California.

Rev. Professor Hitchcock, as we learn, is to supply the pulpit of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian church, formerly Dr. Asa D. Smith's, commencing his labors on the next Sabbath, 18th.

COLLEGE RECORD.

Columbia.—The appointment of Dr. Barnard, late of Mississippi, to the presidency of Columbia College, as the successor of such an outspoken patriot as Charles King, has attracted attention in England. A Mr. Bledsoe, late under-secretary at war in Richmond, communicates to the *London Herald* a statement that Dr. B. had accepted a responsible military appointment under Jeff. Davis, and then clandestinely escaped to the North. He copies also a letter which he received from Dr. B. in May, 1861, commanding his reply to Prof. Dodge on "The state of the country," which he had found appropriately in the *Journal of Commerce*. In this letter, which is dated "University of Mississippi," May 14, 1861, President Barnard gives Mr. B. "thanks for the signal service which, in preparing these papers, you had rendered to our common cause." He adds:

"In thanking you for your masterly vindication of the cause of our injured section, I cannot forbear to express my regret that your article had not been prepared so widely circulated through the North some months earlier, or rather that what has been molded into so perfect form of a reply to Dr. Hodge had not been spread before all the people with the same ability long before Dr. Hodge wrote. Embodying as it does (at least to the main) articles which I have read the most lucid, convincing and dispassionate investigation of the right and wrong invol

Editors' Book Table.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE MANAGEMENT; containing descriptive remarks upon Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stables, etc., etc. By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. C. V. S. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 8vo, pp. 548.

The completeness of this treatise is matched only by the temper which gave it birth. The author begins with the horse himself; regards him as the wonderful mechanism of an all-wise and merciful Creator, studies diligently his structure, and derives thence the usage to which alone he can be humanely put. The whole book is aprotest against the treatment of man's best friend among the brutes: and, though it is an Englishman who censures his fellow-countrymen in this particular, his remarks have a lesson for all peoples with whom the horse is kept as a servant. In spirit Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Barey are one, and are genuine benefactors of the noble animal whose sense they have espoused. Besides the topics enumerated in the title above-related above, the reader will find instruction in judging the character of horses from their points, in breeding, breaking, and training them, and in harness and carriages. Upward of 400 admirable engravings, expressly designed for this work, elucidate the positions taken in the text. There are many passages which we should like to extract for their elevated feeling and for their originality, but we must content ourselves with a sample:

"The equine race were meant to collect their sustenance from the surface of the earth; and, doubtless, the tribe are most at ease when feeding with the head lowered to the necessary position. A dog naturally lowers the mouth when it laps a fluid; but, if this creature be tempted to drink from a saucer held on a level with the ordinary elevation of the head, repeated coughing will interrupt the draught and testify to the inconvenience experienced by the animal. So, in the instance of the horse, we may infer the meal is most relished when the head sinks to its gratification; and, to justify such an inference, anatomy discloses a special provision made to that end. Such a proof is, to the author's mind, of much more weight than any assertion to the contrary of the united British public, as emphasized by the fixed altitude of all the mangers throughout the three kingdoms."

HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY: Being a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel of the U. S. Navy, from April, 1861, to May, 1864. Compiled and arranged by B. S. OSBON. New York: D. Van Nostrand. No. 192 Broadway. 12mo, pp 277.

The title of this book so well describes its contents that little more need be added. The names of the ships and of the leading naval engagements are printed in clear type, in alphabetical order, with such details as belong to each. Little will be found, however, beyond a history of the ship as such—the names of officers being, as a rule, altogether omitted. That the compilation was made in sympathy with the bias of the Navy Department will be evident to whoever compares the record of the Hartford with that of the Wabash, and notes the absence of any reference to Admiral Dupont in connection with his heroic flagship.

DARIEN. By the author of "Mademoiselle Mori" 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 240. New York: James G Gregory, No. 540 Broadway.

The scene of this novel is laid in Southern France, in a little maritime town of Provence, near the Italian border. In style and spirit the story is elevated, and of unusual freshness for the kind of literature which it represents. There is, indeed, so little of the hackneyed plots of the mob of writers that the reader is somewhat startled by the disappointments to which the characters are subjected, before the catastrophe is wrought out. The end, however, is quite satisfactory. These volumes are noteworthy for their very creditable typography and binding, and especially for their convenient size and shape. They belong to a "household series" of standard novels, which, judging the whole from the part, must be welcome additions to many a book-shelf or center-table.

TIT-BITS; or, How to prepare a nice dish at a moderate expense. By MRS. S. G. KNIGHT. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. New York: O. S. Felt. 12mo, pp. 120.

The preface declares the object of this work to be to remedy the fault of most cook-book—extravagance. There was never a time when economy was more peremptory in the matter of food and drink.

Three books for youth demand attention: 1. THE TANNER BOY, and how he became Lieut.-General. By Major PENNIMAN. This is of course nothing else than the life of Ulysses Sidney Grant, now thundering at the gates of Richmond. The narrative is sprightly, and we suppose the writer is accurate in his statements. The cause of the war and the career of its most illustrious hero are fully set forth, and a bright child may learn a profitable lesson from the sturdy, tenacious grit which has won the post of honor. (Boston: Roberts Bros., No. 143 Washington st.) 2. THE CLIFF-CLIMBERS; or, the lene home in the Himalayas. A sequel to "The Plant-hunters." By Capt. MAYNE REID. Every boy is familiar with the name of this author, and, having read one of his many works, will be glad to hear of and secure another. The interest of the present story centers in the imprisonment of the three plant-hunters in a volcanic valley, whose some natural action had so altered after their descent into it as to preclude them from emerging. What devices they resorted to in order to escape from this doleful predicament, what hopes they had, what disappointments they experienced, and by what singular method they obtained delivery, it is the object of the book to tell. With the aid of the usual engravings. (Boston: Ticknor and Fields.) 3. THE FLORENCE STORIES, by JACOB ABBOTT. In this series of six, we have before us the last, entitled "Florence's Return," which tells how a young girl and her brother journeyed quite alone from Rome to New York and what they saw by the way in Italy, Switzerland, France, and England. We are never weary of commending this sort of reading, when prepared by a competent hand, and who could be better for this purpose than the author of the Rollo books? (New York: Sheldon & Co.)

PART XLIII. of the REBELLION RECORD is mainly occupied with documents, and contains steel portraits of Brig.-Gens. W. B Hazen and O. B. Wilcox. (G. P. Putnam, No. 441 Broadway.)

Clark & Maynard, New York, publish revised editions of DR. CALVIN CUTTER'S well-known text-books—FIRST BOOK ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE, for Grammar Schools and Families; and A TREATISE ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE, designed for Colleges, Academies, and Families. We are glad to see these popular treatises on an important subject extending their circulation; they have done and will do great good.

Mr. B. W. Hitchcock, No. 14 Chambers street, this city, sends us "WELLS' ARMY AND NAVY HANDY-BOOK," which professes to make every soldier and marine his own counselor, and to guide him in all matters pertaining to his duties, his obligations, and his rights, with directions for obtaining these last without legal assistance. Much technical information is also supplied, and a chronicle of events during the war appended. Mr. H. also equips us with a stock of envelopes, part bearing the effigies of Lincoln and Johnson, and part, those of Fremont and Cochrane. We are afraid the latter will stay by us much longer than the former.

Of recent school-books we note the following: A LATIN GRAMMAR FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, by Prof. ALBERT HARKNESS, of Brown University; published by D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. The author is well known for his "First Latin Book," and other preparatory works in Latin and Greek, and his methods are attractive to the young—which is high commendation in a field by nature repulsive and disheartening. The Grammar in arrangement does not differ essentially from that of Andrews & Stoddard, but is printed in clearer type, much simplified, and stript of the cumbersome detail which mars its otherwise excellent predecessor. No ordinary mind would be troubled to comprehend the rules and principles here enunciated. Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John street, are the publishers of a new, enlarged, and improved edition of PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY, by Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, of Yale College. Nothing is here inculcated which is not in accordance with the latest discoveries and conclusions of science, while the interest of the student is sought to be enlisted by especial attention to such experiments as illustrate the common facts and the common arts of life. The book would form a complementary companion to Prof. Youman's. [illegible] Phinney, Blakeman & Co., Nos. 48 and 50 Walker street, publish ARITHMETICAL EXAMPLES; or, Test Exercises for the use of Advanced Classes. This text-book constitutes one of the Robinson Mathematical Series, and its object is evident. The preface says that the book is needed. WILLSON'S LARGER SPELLER, from Harper & Bros., has many sensible features, one of which is that it does not bind itself to any system unreservedly, though following Webster in the main. The words usually disjoined for committal are here partly combined into sentences for the sake of interest. There are exercises in synonyms, and an ingenious new system of definitions; and altogether the book appears to us a good one.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Battle of the Orators: or, the great debate between Mess s. Webster and Hayne, with introduction and notes for the use of students. Schenectady: Young & Graham. 8vo, pp. 89.

The Story of a Trooper. With much of interest concerning the campaign on the Peninsula, not before written. By Edmund Kirke. In four books. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 12mo, pp. 127

Mamma's Talks with Charlie. Reported by Aunt Susan. New York: Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway. 12mo, pp. 190.

Dora Hamilton; or, Sunshine and Shadow. New York: Am. Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau street. 12mo, pp. 224.

Judas the Maccabee, and the Asmonean Princes. By Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn. Philadelphia: Free Board of Publication, No. 821 Chestnut street. 12mo, pp. 280.

Susie's Mistake, and other stories. Compiled by Marian Butler. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 216.

Norah and her Kerry Cow; or, the Bible the best guide. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 144.

Outside and Inside, and other Tales. Compiled by Frank Stanley. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 215.

Kitty Foote, or the true way to peace. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 180.

Loving Words, in two Sermons to Children. By the Rev. Adolph Monod, of Paris. Translated from the French. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 96

Charlie Evans; or, the boy who could not keep his temper. By Nellie Grahame. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 107.

Hatty Winthrop; or, the little girl who could not guard her tongue. Same author and publishers. 12mo, pp. 106.

Bible Lessons on Palestine. By the Rev. Wm. P. Breed. Same publishers. 12mo. pp. 132

Songs of Zion, enlarged. A manual of the best and most popular hymns and tunes for social and private devotion. New York: Am. Tract Society. 12mo, pp. 364.

Johnny. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 140.

Persecution in Scotland. Letters from a lady of St. Andrews to the children of America. Same publishers. 12mo, pp. 48.

PAMPHLETS

Our Burden and our Strength; or a comprehensive and popular examination of the debt and resources of our country, present and prospective. By David A. Wells. (No. 34.) New York: Loyal Publication Society.

Our Political Practice. The usurpations of vice through the peculiar negligences. By Mountaineer. In three parts. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son.

American Destiny: What shall it be—Republican or Cossack? An argument addressed to the people of the late Union, North and South. New York: Columbian Association.

A Memorial of the Rev. Wm. Edward Wyatt, D. D., Rector of St Paul's Parish, Baltimore. Baltimore: John D. Toy.

Minutes of the Convention of Presbyterian's Commissioners, held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 19 and 20, 1864. Cincinnati: R. P. Thompson.

Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, for the year ending with Dec. 31, 1863. New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co.

The Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for the United States, for the year of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ 1865, etc., etc. New York: American Tract Society.

A Discourse commemorative of the heroes of Albany, who have fallen during the present war in the cause of their country. Delivered in the N. Ref. Prot. Dutch Church of Albany, July 10, 1864, by Rufus W. Clark, D. D. Albany: C. Van Benthuysen.

Christian Friendship. A Discourse delivered in the Mayerick Church, East Boston, Aug. 14, 1864, by Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Albany, N. Y. Boston: J. E. Farwell & Co.

Dinsmore's Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide for September 1864. New York: Dinsmore & Co., No. 26 Cedar street.

TROPICAL BALSAM, manufactured by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., of this city, and advertised in another column, is fast gaining favor, and no doubt will ere long, be preferred to most other remedies of a similar nature. We know it to be a good article, and have no hesitation in recommending it to others. Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co. have letters from a large number of persons, who have used it and recommend it very highly.

WHOLESALE PRICES COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Reported expressly for The Independent, by David W. Lewis & Co, *Commission Merchants, No.* 62 *Pearl street, for the Week ending Sept.* 12, 1864.

Ship ers of produce should neatly and legibly mark consignee's name, their own initials, and gross weight and tare on every package sent. Weights and tare should be liberally correct, and the exterior of merchandise show such creditable care as to insure confidence in the brand. Commission on sales of Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc., are 5 per cent; on Flour, Grain, etc., ¾ per cent.

BUTTER.—With the sudden decline in gold, business at the moment is almost suspended; holders however are firm, and much has to long been at a premium that they are not disposed to give way unless there is a settled tendency in one direction or the other. The cry of "Wolf, wolf!" has been raised so often that it is beginning to be heard with indifference; and if gold declines 2 per cent. to-day there is uncertainty as to whether it will not go up again to-morrow. Fall feed throughout the country is reported to be excellent. There were small sales for shipment to California of some extra choice high-colored State firkin at 35a37c. Their market is now in light. stock, and prices there had advanced to 31 cts. Sales of several lots which tubs are reported at 32a 32½ cts., and considerable Western Reserve choice marks at 46a48 cts., all for En ope. Lower grades of Western are dull; home trade is quiet, and pail butter 5 cts. lower.

Orange County rolls	50 a55
State firkins, choice selection	52 a55
" " good to choice	50 a54
" half-firkins, choice	52 a54
" Welch tubs, "	52 a53
" fair to good	48 a52
Western Reserve, choice	45 a48
Wis., Mich., Ill., and Penn., choice	44 a48
Southern Ohio and ordinary Western	44 a45

CHEESE are as well as could be expected under the circumstances; they are active, firm, and somewhat off in price. We quote:

Prime State Factories, per lb	25 a27
Factories, good to choice	22 a24
Prime Ohio Factories	24 a25
Good to choice Private Dairies	20 a23
English Dairy Goshen	30 a21
" Ohio	18 a20
Pineapple Cheese	24 a25

EGGS.—Receipts have been light, demand good, and prices have improved, selling to-day as high as 27 cents to count out. The weather is now so cool that they come from a distance with less risk. We quote:

State and near-by brands, at count	26 a27
Canada and Western, "	25 a26
Egg Oats	75 a85

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Apples, good to choice	10@11¾
Peeled Peaches	26 a28
Unpeeled	14 a17
Cherries, pitted	— a30

POULTRY.—Fowls have been plenty and lower, Chickens and ducks have continued to sell well. Geese have been scarce and rather higher. Turkeys are in fair demand and a little higher.

LIVE POULTRY.—We quote:

Turkeys, ₩ lb	23a 24
Spring Chickens, large, ₩ pair	87a1 12
do do small	50a 75
Fowls, State and Jersey, ₩ doz	6 50a7 00
do Western, ₩ doz	6 00a7 00
do ₩ lb	19a 20
Ducks, large, ₩ pair	1 00a1 15
do small, ₩ pair	62a 87
Geese, young, ₩ pair	2 00a2 25

SEEDS.—Very little grass seed in market, and prices continue high. Rough flaxseed is quiet and unchanged in price.

Clover Seed, Western, prime	25a 27
Timothy, reaped, choice, ₩ bushel	6 50a7 00
Flaxseed, American, [illegible]	2 80a3 70

BEESWAX is unfavorably affected by the decline in gold and is dull at 35a36 cents.

BEANS are nominally unchanged, but sales could not be made unless at considerable reduction in price. There are no transactions to note. We quote:

Medium, per bushel	2 50
Marrows	2 60 a2 65

POTATOES.—We quote:

Dikemans, new, ₩ bbl	5 00a5 50
Buckeyes	3 50a5 00
Mercers, ₩ bbl	6 00a7 00
Peachblows, ₩ bbl	6 00a6 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	7 50a8 00
Onions, ₩ bbl	4 50a5 50

GENSENG, ₩ lb, 91 40a1 50.

CONSIGNMENTS OF WESTERN

PRODUCE—FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, CHEESE, GRASS SEEDS, ETC.,

will be sold in this market or consigned to our friends in Liverpool or London when desired. We issue no circular save above market report. Cash advances when required.

ORDERS FOR BUTTER OR CHEESE, selected from the Dairy Room or bought here.

DAVID W. LEWIS & CO.,

435 No. 62 Pearl street, New York.

W. S. McCLURE & CO.,

STRICTLY PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 226 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO NEW YORK—Gentlemen:—We have unequaled facilities for disposing of all kinds of Country Produce, as Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Pork, Beef, Lard, Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco, Beans, Peas, Dried Fruits, etc., etc. We attend personally to the selling of all goods consigned. Our experience in the business has been practical. We go a strictly commission business, sell strictly for cash, and remit with account-sales immediately. No charge for insurance and storage. Liberal advances made on all consignments. For fuller information, write. We keep shippers posted as to the condition of the market. 445

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

GEO. M. TRACY'S

IMPROVED YOKE SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 101 William street, N. Y.

This is a perfect fitting Shirt. He makes Shirts to order from Measure. His long experience in this branch of the furnishing department enables him to say that, for elegance of style, choice materials, and superior workmanship, he cannot be excelled. All shirts warranted to fit. A large assortment of all kinds of goods furnishing goods on hand. Five three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery and Undergarments of all kinds. Wholesale and Retail. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent,

653 No. 101 William st., N. Y.

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of Kosho, Sage, and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicating dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on. Try it

To all young persons who are beginning to lose their hair, take warning in time, and preserve it by using the Ambrosia. To those who have already lost their hair the Ambrosia is offered, with every assurance that it will surely restore it to all its former vigor and beauty.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, etc., etc., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS LUCY A. BROWN.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA

will cause the hair to grow in the most luxuriant manner. It is a sure preventive against baldness; prevents the hair from falling out or from turning prematurely gray. Will restore gray hair to its original color, by curing the disease of the scalp.

PUT UP IN A BOX CONTAINING TWO BOTTLES.

PRICE $1 00

DR. H. H. STERLING & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

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DYSPEPSIA WARRANTED TO BE CURED

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2nd. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection and want of Sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in Walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists every where, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 1 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price, $ per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

653

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JAVA COFFEE

Is highly recommended by the Committees at the great METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR held in NEW YORK and at the MARYLAND STATE SANITARY FAIR held in BALTIMORE, and by all who have used it, as being the most DELICIOUS, ECONOMICAL, and WHOLESOME Coffee in use.

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HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY

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Furs taken on storage through the summer, and warranted free from Moth, at a very low rate, in consequence of the certain security of HAVENS' CELEBRATED MOTH DESTROYER. 25 cents a box.

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SHIPPING AND MANUFACTURING FURS. 373

NEW YORK OIL CREEK

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

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STOCK CAPITAL $500,000

100,000 SHARES, at $5 par value.

JAMES W. GILLIES, President

WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Secretary.

This company is duly incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. It is organized for the purpose of owning and working oil-wells on a claim of eighty-one acres, purchased and owned by them in Crawford county, Pa. A well has been sunk to the depth of three hundred and thirty feet, with a good show of oil.

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Subscriptions are now being received for 20,000 Shares at Three Dollars. Persons therefore purchasing shares now at three dollars have the advantage, and shares for which only three dollars are paid are at once worth five, and may in one month be worth a hundred.

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would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK has sold to before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials, to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, ETC

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

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PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.

ASHES—DUTY: 10 ₩ ct. ad val.	
Pot, 1st sort 100 lb	12 50 a— —
Pearl, 1st sort	15 50 a— —
CANDLES—DUTY: 40c. ₩ lb.	
Sperm, ₩ lb	— a 50
Be. pt. L. Polh'n & Co	a— 60
Be do. Pale M'y	a— 60
Adam'tine, City	37 a 40
Adam'tine, Star	a— —
COAL—DUTY: 60c a $1 10 ₩ ton.	
Liv. Orrel ₩ ton	— a— —
Sidney	— a— —
Pictou	— a— —
Anth'e $3,000 lb	12 00 a12 50
COCOA—DUTY: 3c. ₩ lb.	
Maracaibo	— a— —
Guayaq'l in bd	30¾ a— 37
Para, in bond	— a— —
St. Dom'go in bd	— a— —
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c. ₩ lb.	
Java, white, ₩ lb	36 a— 38½
Bahia	none
Brazil	46 a— 49
Laguayra	48 a— 49
Maracaibo	47½ a— 48
St. Dom'go, cash	42 a— 44
COPPER—(KETTLES)—DUTY: Bolts and Braziers', 30 ₩ ct. Pig and Bar, 2c., and Sheathing, 3c. ₩ lb.	
Sheathy new, (rame) ₩ lb	— a— 72
Sheathing, old	— a— 48
Sheathing yellow	— a— 50
Pig, Cake	— a— —
Bolts	72 a— —
DRUGS AND DYES—	
Alcohol ₩ gal	— a— —
Aloes ₩ lb	— a— 42
Aloes Socotrine	1 10 a— —
Alum	6 a— 6¼
Anfy. reg. cash	— a— 18
Argols, refined	72 a— 75
Arsenic, powd	3 25¾ a 5 50
Assafœtida	35 a— 50
Balsam Capiva	— a 1 40
Balsam Tolu	— a 3 50
Balsam Peru	— a 3 50
Berries Pere	— a— 55
Berries Turk	— a— —
Bi-Carb Soda	9¾ a— 10
Bi-Chr Potash	44 a— 45
Brimstone, refined	44 a— 45
Brimstone, roll	6 a— 6½
Brimstone flor	10 a— —
Brimst'ne Tamb's	40@ 00
Camphor crude	46 a— 50
Camphor ref	— a 1 50
Cantharides	— a 2 10
Cut. Arsenic	28 a— 40
Cardamoms	3 70 a 4 00
Castor Oil in bls ₩ gal	2 60 a— —
Cairo Oil, E. I	3 60 a 3 70
Chamomile, Flo	30 a— 40
Chlorate Pota	25 a— 30
Cochineal, Hon	2 00 a 2 10
Cochineal, Mex	1 87½ a 1 90
Copperas, Am	— a 2 50
Cream Tartar	— a— 81
Cubebs, E. I	— a— 90
Cutch	10½ a— 12
Cyprus Sulph	— a— 4¼
Cinchonr	1 00 a— —
Gumarabic's 1st	53 a— 65
Gumarabic 2nd	65 a— 75
Gum Benzoin	1 10 a— —
Gum Myrrh, E. I	a— 40
Gum Myrrh, Ty	70 a— —
Gum Tragacanth	40 a— 50
Gum Tragacan	98 a 1 20
Hyd. Pota sln. and Fr	6 75 a 7 00
Ipecacuanha Br	— a 4 10
Jalap	3 00 a 3 50
Log Dye	46 a— 75
Licorice Paste	37 a— 45
Madder Dutch	16 a— 18
Madder Fr	22 a— 24
Manna small flake	— a 1 20
Manna large flake	— a 1 45
Nargella blk	1 00 a 1 10
Oil Bergamot	8 50 a 8 75
Oil Cassia	— a 7 00
Oil Lemon	4 a 5 00
Oil Peppermint	4 00 a 5 00
Oil Orange	a— —
Opium Turkey	17 a18 50
Oxalic Acid	25 a— 30
Phosphorus	1 85 a— —
Pruss. Potash	75 a— 80
Quicksilver	1 00 a 2 00
Rhubarb Chl	3 25 a 3 50
Saleratus, cash	a— 20
Sal Ammoniac	25½ a— 27
Sal Soda	3¾ a— —
Sarsa'rilla Hon	55 a— 60
Sarsa'rilla Mex	— a— 45
Senna, E. I	16 a— 22
Senna, Alex	24 a— —
Shellac	1 00 a 1 12½
Soda Ash	5 87½ a 6 25
Sugar Lead	35 a— 40
Sulph. Quin	3 50 a 3 75
Tartaric Acid	1 50 a 1 60
Verdigris	72¾ a— —
Vitriol Blue	21 a— 22
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30 p ct.	
L. Geese, ₩ lb	85 a— 90
Tennessee	— a— —
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, Herrings, $1; Salmon, $3. Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller packages, 20c. ₩ 100 lbs. Product of British N.A. Colonies, FREE.	
Dry Cod, new	3 75 a 3 50
Dry Scale	7 00 a 7 25
Pickled Cod	3 75 a 4 00
Mack. No. 1	23 00 a28 00
Mack No 1, sm'll	— a— —
Mack. No. 2, M	18 25 a18 50
Mack. No. 3, O	14 00 a14 50
Mack. No. 3, M	— a— —
Salm'n Pic. No	— a— —
Sal. Pic. ₩ bbl	— a— —
Shad, Ct, No. 1, ₩ bbl	— a— —
Shad, Ct, No. 2	— a— —
Herring Pick'd	— a— —
Herring, Sc. ₩ box	75 a— 85
Herring, No. 1	87 a— 90
FLAX—DUTY: 15 ₩ ct. ad val.	
American, ₩ lb	20 a— 30
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 10 ₩ ct.	
Sour	9 25 a 9 90
State Superfine	9 75 a 9 90
State, ex. do	10 00 a10 00
West. mix'd. do	9 90 a10 00
Mich. Ind. Stdo	10 00 a11 00
Ohio Superfine	10 10 a10 10
Ohio ex. do	11 10 a11 25
Genesee do	15 00 a13 25
Canada Sup	9 80 a10 00
Canada ex	10 00 a12 25
Brandywine	12 50 a14 00
Georgetown	— a— —
Petersburg City	— a— —
Rich. County	— a— —
Balt. Howard st	11 75 a13 75
Rye Flour	7 75 a 9 25
Corn Meal	8 00 a 8 50
" Brandywine	8 50 a— —
" Punch	30 00 a— —
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.: Almonds, 4a5c., shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 30; Grapes 25, Fruits in Sugar, Syrup, and Brandy, 30 p ct.	
Rais. Sn. ₩ bx	— a— —
Rais. bch. & Lon	4 25 a 5 50
Currants, ₩ lb	— a— 20½
Citron	42 a— 44
Alm. Ma. ₩ lb	21 a— 23
" Sic. do	22 a— 24
" Shelled	46 a— 47
FURS AND SKINS—Furs, dressed or undressed, on Skins, 10 ₩ ct. ad val.; Product B. N. A. Provinces, FREE	
Beav'r ₩ pnd	2 50 a 3 00
" North ₩ lb	2 50 a 3 50
" Southern	— a— —
" Western	1 75 a 2 20
Otter, North	8 00 a12 00
" Western	7 00 a10 00
Red Fox, North	3 00 a 3 75
Raccoon, South	1 00 a 1 10
" West'n com	50 a— 75
" 1 Hld	— a 1 75
Mink, Northern	3 00 a 8 00
" Western	2 50 a 6 00
Marten, North	10 00 a20 00
Goat Curacoa	75 a— 80
" Mexican, ₩ lb	73½ a— 85
Deer, Sisal ₩ lb	90 a— 95
" S. Juan	90 a— 95
GRAIN—DUTY: 10c. ₩ bu.	
Wheat, n G'bo	2 40 a 2 54
" Chesr	2 45 a 2 48
" Ohio	2 45 a 2 48
" Mich. wh	2 47 a 2 54
Chicago's	2 12 a 2 20
Mil. Club	2 14 a 2 21
Red Western	2 20 a 2 33
Amber Iowa	2 22 a 2 23
Rye Northern	1 77 a 1 80
Corn, red yel	1 64 a 1 65
" South. wh	2 05 a 2 10
" yellow	1 67 a 1 68
" mixed	— a— —
" West "	1 61½ a 1 64
" J. & Pa. yel	— a— —
Barley	— a— —
Barley Malt	2 35 a 2 50
Oats, Canadian	90 a— 91
" Ohio	90 a— —
" Jersey	90 a— 91
Peas, blue	2 20 a— 2 30
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 15c. ₩ lb., and 20 ₩ ct. ad val.	
Sporting, FFF	6 50 a 7 00
Shipping	6 50 a 6 75
Rifle	8 50 a 9 00
HAY—	
N Ribbed 100 lb	1 25 a 1 50
HEMP—	
Russia, clean	200 00 a— —
Russia, outshot	— a— —
Manilla, ₩ lb	20 a— 21
Jute	230 00 a250 00
Amer. undr'd	160 00 a190 00
Bo. dressed	220 00 a230 00
HIDES—DUTY: 10 p ct. ad val	
R. G. & B. Ayres	
Mchc. ₩ lb	25 a— 26
Bo. do. g. l. & C	17 a— 18
Orinoco	33 a— 34
San Juan	30 a— 31
Savanilla, etc	28 a— 30
Maracaibo, sl'd	21 a— 30
Maranh. ox, etc	24 a— 25
Mahmoudie	32 a— 33
P. Cabello	29 a— 30
Vera Cruz	30 a— 31
Dry South	— a— —
Calcutta Buff	34¾ a— 35
Bo. Kips, ₩ pce	a— 36
Do. dry-salted	— a— —
Black, dry	— a— —
Green, Sal. West	14¾ a— 15¾
City Slaughter	15 a— 16
HONEY—DUTY: 15c. ₩ gal.	
Cuba, ₩ gal	1 72½ a— —
Cuba (in bond)	1 43 a 1 43½
HOPS—DUTY: 5c. ₩ lb.	
1864, round	— 50 a— 55
1863	— 23 a— 34
HORNS—DUTY: 10 p cent ad val.	
Ox, B. A. & R.	
G. ₩ C	10 00 a18 00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.	
Bengal, ₩ lb	2 10 a 3 00
Madras	1 30 a 2 25
Manilla	1 60 a 2 00
Caracoa	— a— none.
Guatemala	3 40 a 3 75
IRON—Bars, $17; R. R., $11 50; Boiler Plate, Band, Hoop, and Slit, $25; Pig, $4 per ton; Sheet, 2¼c. per lb.	
Pig, English & Scotch, ₩ ton	70 00 a 72 00
Pig, Am	70 00 a 73 00
Bar, Eng. r'd	210 00 a225 00
Bar, Eng. com	185 00 a210 00
Sheet Russia 1st qual, ₩ lb	— a— 32
Sheet, Eng. & Am	10 a— 12
LEAD—DUTY: Pig, $1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2 25 per 100 lbs.	
Galena	16 37½ a16 50
Spanish	16 12½ a16 50
Bar	— a— 26
Sheet and Pipe	— a— 22
LEATHER (Sole)—DUTY: 30 per ct. ad val.	
Oak (S) Lt. per lb	51 a— 54
Oak, middle	55 a— 57
Oak, heavy	54 a— 56
Oak, crop	60 a— 65
Hemlock, light	41 a— 45
Hemlock, mid	44 a— 46
Hemlk, heavy	44 a— 47
Hemlock, dam	20 a— 42
LIME—DUTY: 10 per ct. ad val. Product of N. Amer. Colonies, FREE. Wholesale Prices.	
Timber, W. P. per cub. ft	— a— —
Timber, oak Or	— a— —
Timber Geo'P	— a— —
Eastern Spruce	— a— —
Calcine'd in bbls	— a— —
Do. Kips, ₩ pce	— a— 36
Do. dry-salted	— a— —
Slack, dry	— a— —

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The Independent.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The present duty of Americans who love their country and seek its salvation is as clear as the sunshine. This duty is to clasp hands with the supporters of the government, to support it to the end. The canvass happily is short, and the victory will soon be achieved. The seven weeks between today and the presidential election are ample for the discussion of an issue which means loyalty on one side and disloyalty on the other. The dividing line between the friends and foes of the country was drawn so clearly at Chicago, that, since the 1st of September, no intelligent man could mistake in choosing his course. Mr. McClellan has since written an indirect and equivocal letter—a puzzle to his own party, exciting some to applause and others to anger. But all this is nothing to us, or to the great body of the Unionists, who are bent upon the triumph of principles which need no enigmatical glossary and no equivocal interpretation. Our party is for the preservation of the Union, and for Liberty as the only means of preserving it; our adversaries are for the Union, and for Slavery which would straightway attack the Union again with fire and sword. Our party are for crushing the Rebellion, till the conspirators shall ground their arms and surrender; our adversaries are for an immediate cessation of hostilities, covering Gen. Hood from pursuit by Sherman, and shielding Lee against the sword of Grant. Our party calls the rebellion wicked and sinful; our adversaries have no word in its condemnation, lest they should condemn themselves as its allies. The Democratic candidate's letter does not change the Democratic party's position—which, as stated by the veteran Gen. Wool, is this: the election of McClellan is "the surrender of the United States to Jefferson Davis and his government."

The secret of this dubious document is plain. The Chicago platform fell upon the country like an insult, rousing loyal men to indignation and opposition. For ten days every patriotic pulse felt a quickening of its patriotism. During those ten days, Mr. McClellan's party dwindled like a lessening flock of migrating swallows. Despair was written on every Democratic face. Something must be done to arrest the quick-rot. That something was this letter. Will it retrieve the desperate fortunes of a desperate party? Not a whit! Mr. McClellan's most illustrious failure was always his strategy. Strategy in politics, as in war, must be masterly to win. Jesuitism is not successful in free countries. Mr. McClellan's change of base, or flank movement, as it is called, is clever, but not great—ingenious, but not successful. "Believing," says he, "that the views here expressed"—that is, in his letter—"*are the views of the Convention*, I accept the nomination." But the views of the Chicago Convention are the Chicago platform—by some Democrats esteemed expedient, and by many fatal. Part of Mr. McClellan's letter was written for the sake of those who wished this platform explained away, and for these he explains it away: and part was written for the sake of those who prefer it to remain, and for these he seems to retain it. That is, he both accepts the platform, and rejects it; he half accepts it, and half rejects it; he neither accepts it, nor rejects it. Not Catholic, nor yet Protestant, he stands a Puseyite defining a position made more unintelligible by a definition. Facing two wings of the Democratic party, one for Peace and the other for War, he holds out his right hand with peace to the one, and his left with war to the other, expecting thus by both hands to be lifted into the Presidency. But the Peace men publicly refuse his fellowship—the New York *Daily News* repudiating the nomination, Mr. Vallandigham throwing up his campaign appointments in disgust, and Mr. John Mullaly, editor of the Roman Catholic *Metropolitan Record* in this city, responding Amen. On the other hand, the War-wing of the Democratic party—or of what once was the Democratic party—is largely and increasingly on the side of the Unionists, carrying the banner of Baltimore. Meanwhile, Mr. McClellan's eloquents cheer him in public, and mourn over him in private.

But we do not count upon the Peace men's disaffection as threatening any serious division to the Democratic party. We predict that Fernando Wood will accept Chicago, McClellan, inconsistency, and all, not making two bites at the cherry. And why? Because McClellan will accept Fernando Wood, peace, treason, and all, not making two bites at the cherry. Horatio Seymour at Milwaukee took pains to say, "I *think* our candidate is an able man, but no matter"—check-stinging compliment!—"for we fight this battle on the *general issue*." That general issue is the Chicago platform—nothing more, nothing less. The presidential question to be decided in November is not between McClellan and Lincoln, as two men, but between Baltimore and Chicago, as two platforms. Now, according to Gov. Seymour, the Chicago Convention was the largest public gathering ever held in the United States. The platform there put forth was the *unanimous* will of that body. Are we therefore to be caught with such chaff as to be told that a great political party, at the greatest Convention it ever held, adopting a platform by acclamation and without dissent, ten thousand hats and handkerchiefs in the air, was not expressing its mind when cheering that platform, but that its true sentiment is to be found in a counter gospel, written in mere commonplace English, by a young gentleman half-way up in the clouds on Orange Mountain? If the Democratic platform is to be taken as the true intent of the Democratic party, nothing remains therefore for Mr. McClellan, after having somewhat frankly answered his Astor House correspondents, but to put an end to his brief fiasco and short of independence, and turn into the patient pack-horse of a party that mean to drive him, laden with compromises, salable principles, and other wares, straight way Southward to the Richmond market. We accordingly believe that our amiable young adversary is, like Milton's Lycidas, "dead ere his prime." He will be preserved among the curiosities of politics, stuck through with a pin, like a dead butterfly, and labeled, "Killed with corrosive sublimate at Chicago, August, 1864."

Fellow Countrymen! we reassert our solemn conviction that no document in the history of American political parties is of equal infamy with the Chicago platform. Its triumph in November will be the sorrow of the country for generations to come—disunion, dishonor, and civil swords drawn afresh. If this nefarious scheme for the rescue of the Rebellion be not treason; then there is no treason; if its conplotting authors be not traitors, then there are no traitors. Under the calamity of its success, the nation would sit in a double shadow—of shame and of sin. We speak in no measured words of the enormity of this offense against the American Republic. We abhor the plot; we denounce its aiders and abettors; we spurn its willing candidate and commentator; we summon the people to a higher platform, fitted to make a better country. Brave are these days of ours, crowded with grand duties, gilded with illustrious hopes! VICTORY, UNION, PEACE! These are in the near future, if every patriot does his duty now. To the attainment of these ends, there is but one method, which wise men know and will follow. *No parley with Rebellion in the field—no compromise with Slavery in the Readjustment.* "BEFORE ALL THINGS, LIBERTY!" wrote Selden, making an immortal motto for Englishmen—to which let Americans give heed in these fiery days!

NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

The great and increasing importance of such a convention, and the fact that, within a twelvemonth, it will be held somewhere, are generally conceded. Many inquiries are made as to its origin and objects.

The idea of such a gathering did not originate in the late "Triennial" at Chicago, which sent out its invitations. Four years ago, at a public meeting of the American Congregational Union, the subject was discussed, and, if we do not mistake, a vote was passed instructing the Trustees to take the necessary steps for the calling of such a Convention—after inquiry and consultation, and at such a time and place as they should deem best. The General Association of New Hampshire, at its meeting in August, 1863, expressed a unanimous desire for such a gathering. Some individuals urged the New York General Association, last September, to take the initiatory for some sort of a national meeting, like the one now proposed. The subject has been very much discussed in larger and smaller circles for several years; and this initiative, which comes very appropriately from the representative of Eight Hundred Churches of the great North-west, does but express the very general feelings of the Congregational churches at the East. The idea of a convention, then, is not Eastern or Western, but common and general.

We are not authorized to say what is its definite *object*. Various topics of vital interest to the cause of Christianity, as represented by the Congregational churches, will doubtless be discussed. What may not be done is apparent. This convention will not attempt to legislate for the churches in any manner or form; or assume, or pretend to possess any, even the least, ecclesiastical authority. It will not inaugurate, or suggest, or entertain the idea of "a Congregational crusade upon other churches." It will not recommend additional benevolent organizations. It will be more likely to intimate the absorption or reconstruction of some now existing, for the sake both of economy and efficiency. It will not in any way circumscribe, or interfere with, the cherished liberties of the churches to do their own business in their own way. But, outside of these fixed lines, there is a wide margin for thought, suggestion, discussion, and action.

Such a convention will give an opportunity for ministers and church-members, occupying widely separated fields, to come together, to look each other in the face, to take each other by the hand, to compare notes concerning their common principles and polity, and by their various experiences strengthen each other in knowledge and zeal in the Lord's work. It is of incalculable worth to know our fellow-laborers in our common field of Christian toil, especially those that belong to our own branch of the Christian family. Mutual confidence, courage, and hope will be the inevitable result. Much of the law of Congregationalism is, like the common law of England, unwritten. Usages differ on some important points, on which information is needed. The preliminary meeting of state committees will consider topics like the following, which we have heard suggested, namely: the relations of the church to the parish; the authority of councils; the best methods of home evangelization, and its vital importance; how can the active co-operation of the membership of the churches, with their ministers, be secured? can a general devotional basis be adopted, or not? the best method of securing more general and generous giving; the duty of the stronger churches to aid the weaker; the importance of following in the tread of our conquering army with the institutions of Christian and civil liberty.

Some such topics may be selected at that preliminary meeting, and some able brethren may be appointed to write each an essay on one of them, so as to bring them early before the convention for consideration and discussion; the results will be influential according to the clearness and force with which their utterances are made. If they are such as may be confidently expected, they cannot fail to harmonize the views of our churches, unify their usage, and stimulate to more vigorous onsets upon the kingdom of Satan at any and every available point within their legitimate reach.

Some one has said that Congregationalism is "sanctified common sense." If the deliberations and results of the proposed convention shall be thoroughly interfused with this precious element, now every where so much needed, many generations and much people will rise up to call the members thereof blessed!

THE GENERAL CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.—The General Association of Illinois in a National Convention have requested the General Association of New York, which meets next week, at Jersey City, to call a preliminary meeting at Brooklyn, in November, to which the several state committees should be requested each to deligate one of their number, and pay his expenses. This preliminary meeting to decide finally on "the expediency of calling a national convention, the designation of the time and place of its meeting, and the making of all such arrangements for said convention as they shall judge necessary or fitted to render it useful to the kingdom of Christ."

This "preliminary meeting" has been already arranged for, to be held at Worcester, during the meetings of the American Board. It is probable that the whole matter will be settled there.

THE CHRISTIAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO HIS COUNTRY.

The free-will offerings of this American people to the nation, during these years of war, have been without a parallel in the history of the world. But there is danger that we shall consider our duty done when we have paid our taxes, filled our quotas, supplied our Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and visited, fed, and clothed our Savior, in the persons of those "least" of his brethren—the poor freedmen from Southern bondage. It must not be forgotten that there is a deep fountain like the reservoir beneath the everlasting hills, from which all these abundant streams issue forth. *Christianity*, hidden deep in the heart, a living, heaven-descended *Christianity*, which has been pouring in about the foundations of society by ten thousand unnoticed channels—*this* is the real source of the supplies of men and money which are appearing in such wonderful profusion for the use of the nation. Mere patriotism without piety is the mountain-stream, which fills its banks and floods surrounding valleys in the spring, but in summer presents only a line of rocky desolation, as dry as it is unseemly. It is not a vain boast, but the utterance of a sober, philosophical fact, when we say that the few "righteous men" of the country hold the fate of the country in their hands.

The highest service, then, which a Christian man can now render his country is *to seek the conversion of men to God*. Recently, of a Sabbath morning, a distinguished divine preached a powerful discourse of the class which copperheads are fond of calling "political sermons," discussing, with great vigor and plainness of speech, the principles of right and wrong as affected by this war. In the afternoon, the same preacher gave a sermon to the impenitent, which, by its pungency and power, deserved a high rank in another class, commonly called "revival sermons." The contiguity of these discourses seemed to us most appropriate. The rebellion against this government and that against God's government are one and the same thing. Every rebel who is brought to submit to the King of kings becomes in character and in power a chieftain among patriots. He who has power with God is a prince in power with man. His courage is of the loftiest type. His disinterestedness is the self-sacrifice of one who has "taken up his cross" to follow Christ. His allies are angels, who are "ministering spirits" unto him, Christ, who has promised to be with him always, and the Holy Ghost in whose hand is the King's heart as the rivers of water, and who turneth it whithersoever he will. More important than ten thousand recruits to the army is the accession of one such man of faith and prayer and love to the host of the Captain of our Salvation. A few such soldiers of the Cross, coming now upon the field "in the spirit and power of Elias," would soon decide this wavering conflict between slavery and liberty, avarice and righteousness, God and Belial.

Our ministers are now returning from their summer vacations, and our churches will soon be crowded again with their usual attendants. Why should we not all unite in a direct and persevering effort to make an impression upon the ranks of God's enemies? Why should not the bitter strife before us to elect a chief magistrate who loves righteousness and hates iniquity be accompanied by a struggle not less earnest and determined to enthrone the Prince of Peace in the hearts of all this great people?

Why should not the pæans of victory, which we believe are soon to roll over the land upon the overthrow of this slaveholders' rebellion, be attended by still loftier songs in Heaven over the sinner that repenteth—songs which shall be a not distant prelude to the final shout of triumph when "Great voices in Heaven shall proclaim, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; *and he shall reign forever and ever!*"

THE COMMANDER OF THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

The August number *The United Service Magazine*, published in this city, has a fine portrait of Major-General Sherman, the commander of the successful campaign against the rebellion in Georgia. It is accompanied by a well-written memoir, from which, with some additions, we prepare a brief sketch.

William T. Sherman, son of Judge Charles R. Sherman, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1820, and graduated at West Point, in 1840, being sixth in his class. He immediately entered the Third Artillery as 2d lieutenant, was made 1st lieutenant in November, 1841, and captain in 1848. He served in the Florida War in 1840–41, was then stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C., served in California from 1846 through the Mexican War, and in 1853 resigned his commission to engage in the banking business in San Francisco. In 1850, he married the eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. In 1860, he was appointed president of the "State Military Academy of Louisiana," where he remained until the rebellion. This institution bore the inscription in marble on its front that it was established "By the liberality of the General Government of the United States." It will be worth while to inquire, at a proper time, on what pretext the "liberality of the General Government" employed itself in founding and supporting state military academies in the Southern States, especially with the fact, everywhere avowed since 1859, that these schools were designed to prepare men for armed resistance to the Union. But the building was also ostensibly devoted to the perpetuity of the Union. No solemnity of consecration, however, is of any sacredness in the eyes of secession fanaticism, which never faltered at the sacrilege of perverting such a gift, laid on such an altar, to the base purposes of rebellion. President Sherman seems to have been in advance of nearly all our public men in forming a just estimate of the extent of the rebellion, and the greatness of the undertaking for the defense of the Union, and the preservation of the authority of our National Government. He knew the spirit and intention of the secession. And while Buchanan was still hesitating whether it was constitutional for the President to enforce "the supreme law of the land," and Congress was still jangling over Crittenden's resolutions, and Seward, the destined chief of the incoming Administration, was advocating concession and delay, Sherman's mind was made up that war was inevitable. And, taking counsel only of honor and patriotism, without any assurance that the Government of the country could even be kicked into its manhood, he acted alone and on his own convictions of duty. Sacrificing all the advantages of his position, and without any prospect of employment or support, he resigned his office by letter to the governor of Louisiana, written, let it be observed, three months before the capture of Fort Sumpter. It is a model of honest and straightforward patriotism, expressed in a manly and dignified style, carrying with it the most withering sarcasm upon the baseness of secession.

JANUARY 18, 1861.

GOV THOMAS O MOORE, Baton Rouge, La.

Sir:—As I occupy a quasi-military position under this state, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a state in the Union, and when the motto of the seminary was inscribed in marble over the main door, "*By the literality of the General Government of the United States*: The Union. *Esto Perpetua*."

Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. In that event, I beg you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war here belonging to the state, or direct me what disposition should be made of them.

And, furthermore, as president of the board of supervisors, I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as superintendent the moment the state determines to secede; for, on no earthly account will I do any act, or think any thought, hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States. With great respect, etc.,

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN.

His resignation being accepted, he removed at once to the North, and shortly before the fall of Sumpter he felt it his duty to go to Washington and endeavor to impress upon the Government what he believed a just view of the situation in the South. He was astonished at the prevailing ignorance and indecision among the authorities, whom he saw to be sleeping, as it were, upon a volcano, for which they were making no preparation. He addressed a letter to Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, earnestly insisting that war was imminent, and should be prepared for at once on an adequate scale. He tendered his military services to the Government, stating that, as he was educated at the expense of the United States, he owed everything to his country. He also called upon the President, and in like manner stated his views and tendered his services. The President jocularly replied, "We shall not need many men like you; the whole affair will soon blow over." But the Government was then fully under the delusion of the "sixty-days" theory, and resolved upon raising a force of volunteers for three months to extinguish the rebellion as with a wet blanket. Sherman declared it would be as wise to undertake to extinguish the flames of a burning building with a squirt-gun as to put down the rebellion within three months. His plan was to organize for a gigantic war, to call out the whole military power of the country at once, and by the exercise of irresistible force to crush the rebellion in its incipiency.

After some months' delay, however, his offer of military service was accepted, and on the 13th of June, 1861, he was appointed a colonel in the regular army, and in that capacity commanded a brigade in the important battle of Bull Run, July 21, where he won from Gen. Burnside the word that "It was Sherman's brigade that arrived about twelve and a half o'clock, and, by a most deadly fire, assisted in breaking the enemy's lines." On the 3d of August, on the unanimous request of the Ohio delegation, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was then sent to Kentucky, where by Gen. Anderson's ill health he soon succeeded to the command of about 7,000 troops, short of ammunition and the means of transportation, confronted by 25,000 rebels under Buckner. He was surrounded by a hostile population, so that, if the rebels had known his situation, they could have annihilated his little army. The young men of Kentucky were generally hurried into the rebel army, under the fanatical lies that their honor as "Southerners" required them to go blindfold with the crowd. The bulk of the more stable population had accepted the folly of "neutrality," to which McClellan is said to have given his sanction. He appealed earnestly for re-enforcements, taking care to keep from the public the knowledge of his true condition, until the 1st of November, when Adj.-Gen. Thomas' official report was published, of the interview between Gens. Cameron and Sherman, which fully exposed to the enemy the weakness of the force. On the 3d, he telegraphed once more to Gen. McClellan, saying, "Our forces are too small to do good, and too large to be sacrificed." Receiving only a reply apparently looking to a withdrawment from Kentucky, and having been again severely snubbed by Cameron, he felt that he could not conduct the campaign, and asked to be relieved. It was in the conversation above referred to that, being asked by the Secretary of War what force was wanted for a successful advance into Tennessee, he answered, "Two hundred thousand men," for which reply he was set down by the administration as "crazy," and his command was transferred to Gen. Buell. No man can study the varied history of the nearly three years which have since elapsed, without seeing that the answer was the dictate of true military genius, while the comment showed only stolid incompetency.

Gen. Grant, who well knew his worth, and was above the paltry personal jealousy which has wrought so many disasters in our army, soon brought him into active service again. At Pittsburg Landing, April 6th, 1862, Sherman had just taken his position when Beauregard's attack was made; but by his extraordinary energy and activity, although with troops mostly green, he succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay until night brought rest, and then Buell had arrived. Gen. Halleck, in a letter to the Secretary of War, said "It is the unanimous opinion here that Brig-Gen. Sherman saved the fortunes of the day; he was in the thickest of the fight, had three horses killed under him, and was twice wounded." Gens. Boyle, Nelson, Rousseau, and Grant give similar testimony. The latter says: "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." On the 1st of May he was made a major-general of volunteers.

Without describing in detail his services at Memphis, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, the march to Knoxville for the relief of Burnside, and then back to Memphis, the expedition across the state of Mississippi, etc., we can but briefly advert to his last campaign. When Grant was made a lieutenant-general, and assumed the chief command in Virginia, he selected Sherman to take his place in the South-west. At the time of taking the command, it was in three armies, spread across the country from Knoxville to Memphis. The manner in which these forces were brought together at Chattanooga, as if by magic, and put upon the advance as a solid embattled host, astonished the rebel commander. Nor did the vigor with which he pressed forward, and the skill of his strategy, allow the enemy to recover from his astonishment. The history of the campaign, ending with the taking of Atlanta, when fully comprehended, will place the name of its commander in the front rank of celebrated generals, for the extent of his resources, the quickness of his conceptions, the originality of his plans, the vigor of his movements, and the indomitableness of his purpose to compass his object. He has been able to carry it through, in consequence of having secured a force at his disposal adequate to the three-fold necessity of having always an ample force in front of the enemy, to defend or attack as occasion might serve; then a flanking force sufficient to accomplish its object successfully by its own strength; and, finally, to leave men enough behind to protect his vast and extending line of communication, now reaching from Atlanta to the Ohio river. He has at length accomplished, at the end of a fourth arduous campaign, the object which he proposed to effect at a blow in the fall of 1861, had his superiors comprehended as he did the greatness of the work in hand.

General Sherman is not a man of words, as a glance at his portrait in the magazine will show. But, when he has any thing to say, he expresses in the simplest and aptest style the sentiments of a patriot, the wisdom of a statesman, the decision of a great commander. We copy as a specimen an extract of a letter which he addressed to the people of North Alabama in February last, giving them some good advice as to the line of conduct they had better take, if they wished to secure for themselves and their children the inheritance of the beautiful land where Providence had cast their lot:

"The Government of the United States has in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war, to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything, because they cannot deny that the war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by constitution or compact. If they want eternal war, well and good—we will accept the issue and dispossess them, and put our friends in possession. I know thousands and millions of good people who, at simple notice, would come to North Alabama and accept the elegant mansions and plantations now there. If the people of Huntsville think different, let them persist in war three years longer, and then they will not be consulted. Three years ago, by a little reflection and patience, they would have had a hundred years of peace and prosperity, but they prefer war—very well; last year they could have saved their slaves, but now it is too late; *all the powers of earth cannot restore them their slaves more than their dead grandfathers*. Next year their lands will be taken, for in war we can take them, and rightfully, too; and in another year they may beg for their lives. A people who will persevere in war beyond a certain limit ought to know the consequences. Many, many people, with less pertinacity than the South, have been wiped out of national existence."

There needs no better platform than this for the conduct of the war or for the reconstruction of the Union. The man of such deeds, governed by such principles, if he lives, must command the confidence of the country, in whatever capacity, military or civil, he may be called to serve. May God in mercy spare his life to help us through this terrible struggle, and to enjoy the honors of those who have proved both faithful and successful in the hour of deepest trial.

We have been desired to notice an effort now making in Rhode Island to establish an academy for colored students. The Rev. J. H. Sherwin, of Carolina Mills, is the projector, and, at his own expense, the founder of this institution; but as his means are not commensurate with its wants, he appeals to the public for sympathy and aid. It is intended that the branches usually taught in colleges shall be pursued here, and the funds which friends may contribute will be applied to the aid of indigent pupils. While we have no reason to suspect the motives of Mr. Sherwin, and of the committee whose names are published with his, we have great hesitation in recommending an establishment which, even benevolently, perpetuates the divisions of caste. To our thinking, these gentlemen would benefit the colored race more surely by laboring to abolish the distinctions of color which now disgrace the educational system of Providence, their capital, and, for aught we know, of the entire state. In Massachusetts there is no obstacle except poverty to the complete education of colored youth. Indeed, we have known a professor at Harvard to declare that, so far from there being any prejudice against the admission of such persons to that conservative university, there had been no little desire to have them appear; the difficulty was to find a case. It seems to us that this is the direction in which charity would be well bestowed. First open all public schools to the outcast race; then assist individual instances of talent in tatters.

MISSION HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

Dear Sir:—Many friends of the Board are anxious, doubtless, to know how our financial year has closed. The treasurer is not able to state his balance, just now: but he expects to have the pleasure of saying at Worcester, "There is no debt." The August receipts are larger than any of us dared to anticipate. Indeed, the churches have given us more than we asked! Is it too much to request that there may be abundant thanksgivings to the God of missions for his great goodness toward us?

Very truly yours, S. B. TREAT.

A FRIEND of ours, on hearing a discontented citizen express a wish that Lincoln and Fremont would mutually agree to withdraw, said this would be like the agreement between the horse and the chicken not to tread on each other's feet!

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, August 24th, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

RELIGIOUS questions are again asserting their old supremacy over the human mind. Talk politics as we may—construct railroads or pile up gold and merchandise as we will—it matters not how absorbed men may become in these and kindred pursuits, theological controversy will ever and anon rise to the surface and claim its fair share of the world's attention. After all, the religious impulse is the strongest of all the motives which stir the great heart of humanity. Assail a man's religious faith, call it even in question, and you summon into play the deepest emotions of his nature. If he is nobly constituted, he is inspired by that Christian heroism which illuminated the early ages of the Church. If he be simply a bigot, he exhibits all the rancor and intolerance of a bigot, because the faith which is in him is born of evil and is nourished by every base and unhallowed passion.

Such are the thoughts suggested to my mind by the Belfast riots. The Orangemen and the Catholics, who have been breaking one another's heads and shooting each other down like dogs, are born on the same soil; they are inhabitants and citizens of the same town; and they profess to serve the same Master. Yet each faction hates the other with the malignity of demons. It would be uncharitable to compare them with wolves and tigers—that is uncharitable to the wolves and tigers; for wild beasts are not accustomed to destroy their own species without provocation. Religious differences are the sole cause of the disgraceful scenes which have made the most prosperous and flourishing town in Ireland a place of terror and outrage for a fortnight past. A Protestant may well blush to confess, what truth, however, prevents him from denying, that the Orangemen were the aggressors, and that, although the Roman Catholics were not slow to meet outrage with outrage, their opponents are primarily responsible for the shameless outbreak which it has taken four thousand troops to suppress. But these collisions between hostile religious parties owe their origin to something deeper than the blind, unreasoning passions of an ignorant mob. The subject is by far too complicated a one for discussion within the limits of a brief letter; but that the evil may be traced to the domination of the Protestant State Church in Ireland—in other words, to the ecclesiastical supremacy of the church of the minority—is a proposition which any reasonable man, without being a second Luther, might successfully maintain before all the bishops of Christendom. The forced ascendancy of that establishment has envenomed the Roman Catholics against Protestantism, while it has degraded too many of the Protestants, like the Orangemen of Belfast, to the level of persecuting zealots. Roman Catholicism in Ireland owes a large measure of its vitality to this source. It is strange with what tenacity men will cling to even erroneous opinions if they suffer for them. Persecution or intolerance only makes heresy take deeper root, and perpetuates an existence which might otherwise die out by the operations of natural causes.

While the two parties are fighting with cudgels and Ulster rifles in Ireland, the Roman Catholics are decidedly making headway in England. The Papal priesthood in this kingdom belongs to a higher type than its Irish confreres. Such subtle dialecticians as Manning and Newman, led by so wily and experienced a general-issimo as Cardinal Wiseman, do not combat with the vulgar weapons of Donnybrook Fair. They are scholars and gentlemen, profoundly versed in every school of English thought, and armed *cap-a-pie* for any conflict with the powers of light as well as darkness. Their aim is not to storm the citadel of popular ignorance, but by a species of spiritual engineering to insidiously steal their way into the heart of the educated classes, and thus to capture by surprise those strongholds of intelligence which could not be gained by a ruder and more violent process. Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, said of Dr. Manning, the other day, that "he might be considered to occupy the position of interpreter of Roman Catholicism to the educated classes of this country not within the pale of its church." Again the bishop said that "he (Dr. Manning) had a peculiar facility for removing the difficulties which encompassed the Protestant mind with respect to Roman Catholicism, and it was due to him, as well as others like him who had entered the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, yet held communion with the intelligent beyond it, that the long existing breaches between the two great sections of Christendom were being bridged over." This extract will give you the broad outline of the picture, which your own imagination may fill up with the forms and coloring of real life. While Protestants are wrangling among themselves over questions of very secondary importance, Roman Catholicism, strong in its concentrated unity of its purpose and in the power of the great intellects which it has made the vassals of its iron will, is steadily pursuing its work of conquest in the great realms of English thought. It will not succeed, because it is wedded to a temporal despotism which all Englishmen abhor. It will not succeed, moreover, because the great men who minister at its altars not only offer a gorgeous ritual and an infallible standard of faith, but are forbidden to yield anything to the intelligence of the age. If they could be satisfied with pleasing an æsthetic taste by their magnificent temples and imposing ceremonials, and by simply requiring subscription to the well-known dogmas of their church, they might possibly succeed. But they insist upon the necessity of a belief in all the old fables of the mediæval age. You must believe all, or nothing. Only last week Dr. Manning, in the sermon which he preached at the opening of a new and splendid church in this city, gravely told the legend of the translation of the Virgin Mary's body and stigmatized the attacks which had been made upon the new dogma of her Immaculate Conception as "insults" offered to the mother of our Lord. Scholars and men fond of speculative reasoning are apt to become sophists. Like Mr. Gladstone, they delight to exercise their reason in working out fantastic problems and in playing with paradoxes; but there is a limit to their credulity, and even to what one may designate their love of being self-deceived, and Dr. Manning has, I think, gone beyond that limit. In these days of mathematical demonstration, whatever affinities men may have with traditional modes of thought and belief, they can scarcely swallow the accumulated legends and fables to which the Church enthroned on the seven hills requires all its votaries to give their assent, with no more questioning than if they were recorded on the inspired pages of the holy apostles and evangelists.

The working-classes of London are already profiting largely by Dr. Peabody's munificent gift. It is not only that a considerable portion of the large sum which he has placed at the disposal of Lord Stanley and Mr. Adams, for the erection of suitable dwellings for the poor, has been already appropriated with great advantage to that class of the population; but the movement which he has initiated has extended in other directions. The corporation of London has voted £100,000 for a similar purpose, and a limited liability building company, with a capital of £40,000, has also been established. The working-classes of this metropolis will have reason to bless their American benefactor, and it is only just to them to say that they have remained uniformly true to the cause of his country.

The act of the Wesleyan University in conferring the degree of LL. D. upon Mr. George Thompson has given great satisfaction to his friends in this country. It may not be generally known that, at the outset of his eventful career, he acted as secretary to Richard Watson, the greatest theologian the Wesleyan Methodist denomination in this country has ever produced, not even excepting Dr. Adam Clarke. O.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS FROM OLD DIVINES.

THE SOCIAL AND UNSOCIAL VIRTUES.

In all times virtue has presented itself in two forms, the one dark, solitary, stern; the other kindly, social, cheerful. There have always been pious men who, in their punctual obedience to the dictates of conscience, in their shrinking back from all those pleasures which might interrupt their still communion with God, in their profound grief over sin, their severe processes of self-mortification and self-discipline, have appeared to the world too austere, too rigorous. And there have also been good men who have not repelled the community from them by their hard self-denials, or their impetuous zeal, but have condescended to associate and sympathize with their weak brethren. Religion has been to them not a ruler so much as a friend, not the antagonist but the prompter of joy and cheerful companionship. One would think that this last form of religious activity would have been more impressive on the world than the first. But it is not so. John the Baptist was the best example of the first; and although he performed no miracle, yet he made such an impression upon his age as suggests the theme of the present discourse. The dark, unsocial virtue excites more wonder in the world than the kindly and cheerful.—*Reinhard*.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

Religion, and that alone, teaches *absolute* humility; by which I mean a sense of our *absolute* nothingness in the view of infinite greatness and excellence. That sense of inferiority which results from the comparison of men with each other is often an unwelcome sentiment forced upon the mind, which may rather embitter the temper than soften it: that which devotion impresses is soothing and delightful. The devout man loves to lie low at the foot of his Creator, because it is then he attains the most lively perceptions of the divine excellence, and the most tranquil confidence in the divine favor. In so august a presence he sees all distinctions lost, and all beings reduced to the same level. He looks at his superiors without envy, and his inferiors without contempt; and when from this elevation he descends to mix in society, the conviction of superiority, which must in many instances be felt, is a calm inference of the understanding, and no longer a busy, importunate passion of the heart.—*Robert Hall*.

THE VERSATILITY OF PAUL.

"He that winneth souls is wise." This wisdom is from above, and is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. No person ever possessed more of this excellency than Paul. His prudence appears in the selection and variation of the means he employed to accomplish his end. He considered the circumstances, the tempers, the prejudices of his hearers. He addressed every principle, and every passion of human nature. He reasoned; he declaimed. He reproved; he admonished; he warned; he encouraged. He compassed sea and land to furnish himself with illustrations and assistance. He borrowed from the institutions of Judaism. He borrowed from the institutions of heathenism. He borrowed from the manners of the age. He borrowed from the festive games. Not a wrestling or a race passed by unnoticed or unimproved. Any occurrence, however accidental or transitory, he seized, to guide the attention which it awakened to some wise and important purpose.—*Wm. Jay*.

RECIPROCITY OF HUMAN AND DIVINE LOVE.

Man is the only visible creature in the heavens, and in the earth, which God, in the proper sense of the word, could love; for no creature is capable of being loved but one which is also capable of reciprocal knowledge, regard, and intercourse. Other things might be approved, and pronounced "very good;" but man alone was loved. He was the only being with whom the Maker of all could hold intercourse. Him, therefore, he admitted into fellowship; with him he conversed thought to thought, and made his presence vital, and interiorly sensible to him; delighting in him, and teaching him to delight in God. The same regards he has to us, though fallen; and, by methods we shall afterward mention, still seeks man as his beloved son, invites him to his forgiving bosom, and makes the human heart his favored and his chosen temple.—*Watson*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DEAFNESS

CATARRH,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, NOISES IN THE HEAD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

EAR AND THROAT,

EXCLUSIVELY TREATED BY

DR. LIGHTHILL,

AUTHOR of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness;" "Letters Catarrhal," etc., etc., at his office,

No. 24 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 2 P.M.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL, PROFESSOR OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me for business, and during the paroxysms confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febril symptoms; by stoppage of the head, and, in the first stages, by watery discharges from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the closing of the attack becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot bandages, and fermentations of hot vinegar; snuffs of some half a dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations; together with the internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics, and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and in most cases, with little or no temporary relief, I had come at length to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances I was led some five months ago to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method, at once, approved itself to my judgment, as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it labored, in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the results thus. Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Doctor Lighthill, without need of recourse to the old hot fermentations or emetics; and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. I count upon a complete cure. That I have been able, however, to obtain no material relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the experiment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligation to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any one who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits and its probable utility in their own case.

(Signed) REV. FREDK. S. JEWELL,
Prof. State Normal School.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. JOHN NOTT, PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHNECTADY.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefit which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and therefore feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to those sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so, until, in a comparative short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first, I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health, a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ears. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well and my hearing as good at present as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of the discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish the above statement might serve as a general answer to those interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy all reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, who can esteem us a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed.

JOHN NOTT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now entirely free from Catarrh, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. E. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane st.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT,
No. 66 Sixth avenue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1862.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose charge I placed her, has restored the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

J. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine street.

No. 12 CORTLANDT ST.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. S.S. LIGHTHILL—DEAR SIR: It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton street.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9131194

NORMAN C. PERKINS,
LAW AND COLLECTING ATTORNEY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Collections made, Taxes paid for non-residents, Titles investigated, and Real Estate examined as a basis for investment by loan or purchase.
Prompt attention to Eastern references sent on application. 944

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
J. L. LEE
will give personal attention to the purchase and sale of first-class property in the North-west, but more especially to that in the city of Chicago.
I will also loan money for parties who may wish to make investment on improved city property—having had many years' experience in the above departments of business. Will give to those who desire the very best references. Correspondence solicited, which shall have prompt attention.
J. L. LEE,
No. 66 Clark st., Sherman House Block, P. O. drawer, 6,151. 944

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
UNITED STATES LOAN AGENTS,
RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW PATRIOTIC 7-30 LOAN AND THE NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN
AT PAR
Allowing the usual Commission to Bankers and Dealers.
ALSO,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. 6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT ISSUES
—QUARTER MASTERS' CHECKS, VOUCHERS, ETC.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CONVERSION OF 7-30 NOTES INTO THE 6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
Deposits received and Collections made on favorable terms.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold strictly on Commission for Cash.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall street, N. Y.
WM. G. CHARNLEY. WALTER T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH
BANKERS,
No. 34 WALL STREET, N. Y.
U. S. One Year Certificates of Indebtedness,
U. S. Quartermasters' Checks,
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes,
AND ALL GOVERNMENT ISSUES.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
DEPOSITS received, and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms.
STOCK and GOVERNMENT COUPONS, MATURING CERTIFICATES, etc., collected, and prompt returns made.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS FOR
U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
Are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time. 414X

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with FISK & HATCH),
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 4 BROAD STREET,
(Two doors from WALL).
DEPOSITS received on favorable terms, and collections made on all points with dispatch.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on Commission.
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS BOUGHT OR COLLECTED.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
with usual commission to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 7-10 TREASURY NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE 6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881 WITH PROMPTNESS.
ROBINSON & OGDEN.
774X

WILLIAM H. MARSTON & Co.,
W. H. MARSTON. S. D. THOMAS
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
GOLD AND SILVER AND UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT BEST RATES.
STOCKS AND BONDS
of all kinds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers,
EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Information on all subjects connected with my business cheerfully given to inquirers. Correspondence solicited, and reference made to my customers through the country.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS,
but subject at any time to sight draft. 1134

J. N. PERKINS & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
J. N. PERKINS. No. 50 WALL ST., E. A. BENEDICT.
ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE
TEN-FORTY, FIVE PER CENT. BONDS
of the United States to parties desiring to invest. A commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to all applicants.
They will give special attention to the conversion of the 7-30 notes into the loan of 1881, the collection of maturing certificates of indebtedness, and all other business connected with the Government debt. 1134

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK,
DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds. Parties subscribing before 15th August will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this Popular Loan, this Bank will allow all subscribers the whole Commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier. 954

G—1863—B.
GOLDEN BITTERS!
GOLDEN BITTERS! GOLDEN BITTERS!!
Nature seems to have implanted in mankind the desire for a daily stimulant to reinvigorate the nerves and excite the blood, after the exhaustion caused by the day's labors, and not only has she given the desire, but experience has shown that it is an absolute necessity that this desire should be gratified for the preservation of the health.
In placing the GOLDEN BITTERS before the public, we are pleased to state that they are recommended by high medical authority as a Tonic, and their unparalleled success is the best evidence of the merit we claim for them.
They are put up in cases of one dozen quarts each, and for sale throughout the world.
GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y.
455 Central Depot, Am. Express Co.'s Building, N. Y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for $50 or some multiple of $50.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

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FREDERICK BLUME, No.

The Children's Column.

LEARNING TO OBEY.

"Come, Sue, are you ready? I'm going to the river," cried Fred, as he appeared around the corner of the piazza, fishing-rod in hand.

"Your mother said we couldn't go this afternoon," replied Susie, balancing on one foot, as she stood with her arm around the pillar, and regarding the magical implement with evident longing.

"Well, I don't know how it is with you; but she is very much mistaken if she thinks I can't go. I'd like to know what's to hinder."

"Why!" exclaimed Susie in astonishment; "you wouldn't go, would you, when auntie said you must not?"

"I reckon I go where I please," said the young Southron; "without asking her, or any other woman kind."

"Don't you obey your mother?" said Susie slowly, with a horror-stricken look; for to her this declaration of independence seemed little short of blasphemy.

"Obey? No! Slaves obey, *I* don't," replied Master Fred, marching up and down the piazza, with a very imposing air.

"Well, Fred, I guess I won't go to-day," said Susie.

"Very well. Go along with your 'guessing' and your obedient ways. That's all you Northern girls know. I am going fishing."

Susie watched the retreating form of her cousin through the long avenue of spreading oaks, and then turned away in some disappointment. The fishing-rod was her gift to Fred, bought with her own allowance and selected with the greatest care just before her departure from her native city of New York. She was naturally eager to see it in use; but the habit of obedience was stronger in her than even her interest in the fishing, or in her cousin's society. In any other case, Fred would have willingly adopted the more generous, course and abided with his little visitor; but, having once asserted his independence of maternal control, he must maintain his position, even at a sacrifice of courtesy and conscience.

"How now! Is my little girl alone?" cried Uncle Harry from the drawing-room, as Susie crossed the broad verandah. "Where is Fred?"

"He has gone to the river," said Susie, blushing, as if she herself had committed a crime.

"Ah! the new fishing-rod had a great charm; but it was very ungallant of him to desert the giver for the sake of the gift. Did he not ask you to go with him?"

"Yes, uncle ——."

"Oh, you don't fancy country rambles, perhaps; the ground *is* rather rough for little feet; but Fred should have remained with you."

"Oh, no, uncle, that is no matter; but auntie said we had better not go."

"And you stayed, out of regard to auntie's wishes. That was very civil of you, certainly. Your Northern children are in admirable training, Sister Mary."

"I believe we differ from you," Mrs. Gray replied, "in making obedience the first lesson of infancy. Without that principle, I should be at a loss how to proceed in a child's education."

"For my part," said Uncle Harry, "I want my boy's will strengthened, not subdued. One who is born to command five hundred uncivilized creatures, like those you have seen on the plantation, must have a spirit equal to any emergency."

"So great a responsibility must indeed require a peculiar training. But I still think that submission to lawful authority is the best discipline, even for a ruler. He who has conquered himself can alone be fit to control others."

"Henry and I do not quite agree," said Fred's mother, "in our views of family government. You and I, Sister Mary, were brought up to a Puritanical belief in the virtue of filial obedience; but, since our boy is to be a Southern proprietor, his father insists that he shall be trained under Southern principles."

"Oh, yes! Fred's character, whatever it may prove to be, will be a product of Southern institutions," said Mr. H——, laughing; "so Sister Mary can form her estimate accordingly."

Now, if facts always followed that system of quick returns which prevails in many books, we should have Fred brought home before evening, a lifeless corpse, drowned in the river, whither he had gone in disobedience to his mother's command. But in truth, the arrangement of things is not quite so transparent as some good books would lead you to suppose. Fred's fault was a part and a result of a great, wicked system of things; and he, with many greater sinners, is abiding his time. Shall we have less fear of sin because its punishment is often delayed? "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind *exceeding small*." Sentence against evil works is not always executed speedily, but the penalty is no less sure. We must take more than half a day into our view, if we would see whether God governs the world.

To Fred returned before tea time, happy and handsome as ever, and, but for a shadow of pain on his mother's brow, there was no intimation that his conduct was not perfectly approved. The pleasant visit at Oakdale was ended, and Susie with her mother returned to their Northern home.

Ten years have passed, and now let us see what has come of the two systems of family government. Master Fred has finished his education at a Northern college, and returned home, just as his native state was about to cut adrift from her moorings in the safe harbor of Union. The act of secession fully harmonized with Mr. Horton's views. Where boys are not taught obedience, men are unlikely to hold themselves subject to any authority, divine or human; and where a rupture of sacred bonds promises increase of power and importance, slaveholders are not usually the men to demur.

Months passed, and no direct intelligence reached friends at the North from the plantation at Oakdale. Mingled with the war news of gathering forces and a rising spirit of rebellion, came rumors of slave insurrections in Georgia; and Susie and her mother thought with horror of the "five hundred uncivilized creatures," whom they had seen driven from their miserable cabins to the field, under the lash of the overseer. Would their boasted love for their master restrain them from outbreak? What cause had they to love their master? The friends waited and trembled. At length, one wintry day, two travelers alighted at the gate of Mrs. Gray's garden. The deep mourning dress of the lady prevented recognition at first; but a second glance revealed to Miss Susie, who was standing at the window, cousin Fred and his mother.

The joy of the reunion, and the relief of the travelers at the conclusion of their long and somewhat perilous journey, of course prevented for a time the asking or offering of explanations. At length, Fred, who was always fond of defining his position, said: "I wish it distinctly understood, that my mother is a Union refugee, and that I am not; but, on the contrary, an unmitigated 'reb,' a secesh lieutenant, holding my commission from President Davis, commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Confederate States of North America. I left my gray uniform at Louisville, to avoid shocking Miss Susie's prejudices; or, rather, if the truth must be told, for the sake of prudence."

"Be more prudent still, and let it stay there," suggested Susie. "But now, Fred, while our mothers are gone, tell me all that has happened."

"You can read what has happened in my mother's black dress," was the bitter reply. "My poor father, in attempting to maintain his authority, received a rifle-ball from some one of the negroes, who, thanks to your 'benign and blessed government,' were behaving like demons broken loose. Excuse me, Sue. I won't talk treason to you; but you will admit I have had some provocation. I don't think they would have harmed my poor mother; but I could not think of leaving her alone, and my duty calls me to the ranks."

"Oh, Fred! you will not leave her now!"

"There is but one course open to me at present. I must avenge my father's death. For my mother, I know she will be safe with you, and contented as she can be any where. She was never a Southerner at heart, and now less than ever. You will care for her, and help her to endure her loss! I trust your kindness, Sue."

"It will be our greatest delight to have her with us. But why, Fred, should you peril the only life which she holds most sacred?"

"There is no choice left me, Susie. Don't, I beseech you, make my duty any harder. Honor calls, and I must obey."

"'Obey' used to be a hard word for you," said Susie, as a vision of the fishing-rod came to her mind.

"It is hard now, and you know it. But, since I only obey whom I choose, I haven't compromised my principles."

The few short days of furlough had expired, and the parting-hour came, with all its concentrated bitterness to the widowed, loyal mother, whose only son was going forth, with a blind, heathenish impulse of revenge, to throw away his life in the traitor cause. Dear, brave, Northern mothers, who have given your sons to the sacred service of their country, do not feel that you know all the anguish which this fearful war is costing. This mother had no power to prevent the unrighteous sacrifice, for her authority had been purposely undermined and destroyed by the one who could and should have maintained it, and her son's love for her, strong though it was, had been taught to exist without deference to her wishes.

Two more years and six months have passed, and, at long, irregular intervals, letters have found their way northward from the young rebel officer, who now holds the rank of captain. Now they were waiting for McClellan, now beating back Hooker, now—contented souls!—leading Grant into the very place where they wanted him. Through all there was an evident effort to sustain the dashing gayety of old, and a no less evident betrayal of the fact that the boy's high spirit was becoming saddened and crushed into that of a world-weary man.

"A few weeks more, dear mother," said the latest pencilled scrawl, "and I hope my task will be done. They say we are to meet the negro troops, under Wild; and when we have made thorough work of these, my accounts will be settled. Then—some day, you will see me." It was the first intimation of faltering in his terrible purpose, and the lonely mother rejoiced as over a returning prodigal. Weeks lengthened into months, but there was no fulfillment of the promise. At length came a letter from the Christian Commission (God bless them for the good work they are doing!) stating that Capt. H., Confederate prisoner, wounded at —— Landing, and since ill with fever in the Union hospital, had now taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and would rejoin his family as soon as he could undertake the journey.

Of course, a commission of three left the cottage by the earliest train for Washington; and, as a natural result of this, the cure began by surgical skill, and the best of nursing, was so suddenly accelerated that the invalid was soon on his northward way. A right arm was gone, and the hand-some, high-spirited boy was transformed into a gaunt, pale, melancholy man; but the spirit had gained in symmetry more than the outer form had lost.

"Do send for a tailor, and let me be rid of these accursed rags," said Fred, whose language, in truth, was not always as select as one could wish to write. "Let me never again be reminded of that service which was the worst slavery I have known."

"Jeff. Davis was not an easy master, eh, Fred?" said Susie, rather mischievously.

"Ah, Susie, our ancient feud may as well end in unconditional surrender on my part. I've had a hard lesson in obedience, it is a fact; but I believe I have learned it. If we could go back four years, and keep the experience we have gained, I think there are few of our 'chivalry' who would not consider submission to lawful authority the highest honor compared with this valley of humiliation into which their insane pride has plunged them. And, for my part, I don't mind telling you, if I could go back to childhood and come up through the peaceful paths of obedience, which you have known so well, I should consider my life a gain instead of a loss, as it is to-day."

"It is not a loss, Fred, if the great lesson is learned. And when all misguided rebels shall have learned it as well as you have done, we may hope for a return to the ways of pleasantness and paths of peace."

"If any one finds it hard to obey reasonable, lawful government," said Fred, "I should like to see him put through a course of training with those unhappy rebs. Independence is a very grand thing, no doubt; but if one must be a slave to a wicked set of upstart usurpers, freedom from the rest of the world is scarcely a compensation, even supposing it could be gained. If the old Union was tyrannical, I wonder what the new Confederacy can be called."

"It is a very old story," said his mother, "this desertion of the righteous cause, only to earn the wages of sin. How hard it seems to learn that simple fact, that, while we live, we live under law, whether it be the law of the spirit of life or the law of sin and death. Everywhere, always, we are obeying something, some one; God or Satan, our own passions, or the interests of others. Get the right service, and that alone is 'perfect freedom,' and we 'walk at liberty'—as a great king found, three thousand years ago—only as we seek the precepts and obey the law of God."

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"PLYMOUTH ROCK," Capt. J. C. Geer,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS,
at Five o'clock, P.M.

☞ Starting from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt street) and acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be the largest, strongest, most comfortable, that have ever run in American waters. In summer and winter, storm and calm, the "Commonwealth" and "Plymouth Rock" invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are the features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and State-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express, No. 74 Broadway, and No. 115 West street, New York; No. 16 WASHINGTON street, Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
1084 Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Passenger trains leave as follows, viz.:
7.00 A.M., EXPRESS, for Buffalo.
7.00 A.M., EXPRESS, for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.R.
10.30 A.M., MILK, daily, for Otisville.
11.00 A.M., MAIL, for Buffalo.
1.00 P.M., WAY, for Otisville, Newburg, and Warwick.
5.00 P.M., NIGHT EXPRESS—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, etc.
6.00 P.M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, etc. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
1532 CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION
LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,

With a Capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Insurance Department at Albany, for the perfect safety of the insured, is now ready to insure the Lives and Limbs of Officers, Soldiers, or Sailors in the Army and Navy of the United States.

SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, and TOWN COMMITTEES should insure from loss of Limbs the absent Soldiers or Sailors now fighting in our country's cause, thereby providing for such of them as may be wounded, requiring the assistance of friends through life, and possibly avoid paying the expense for years of taking care of the brave men who have spilt their best blood in the cause of their country.

The Expense to such TOWNSHIP, CHURCH, OR SOCIETY would be nominal, and would amply provide for the wants of any Soldier who may lose a limb in the service of his country.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION highly endorse this enterprise, and the president, Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS, says: "I heartily approve the object and plans within set forth, and willingly consent to act as advisory Director or Trustee of said Company."

The object of the company is to benefit the Soldier and Sailor, and in open a way by which they may provide for themselves, or their friends may provide for them, a means of comfort in their declining years.

The office of the Company is at No. 243 Broadway, where every information on the subject of insurance will be given.

ORISON BLUST, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.
864X S. O. POST, General Agent for the United States.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DIVIDEND, 1864.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, AUGUST 1ST, 1864, $761,151 66.

The Directors have this day declared their usual SCRIP dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to policy-holders entitled thereto and a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. in CASH to the stockholders, payable on demand; and have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on all the outstanding Scrip on the 15th October next, at which time the Certificates for the Scrip of the present year will be issued.

The Company continues to take Risks on the most favorable terms, and adjusts its losses with the same promptness and liberality which has always characterized it.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. 0965
NEW YORK, August 15th, 1864.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, No. 157 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000.
WILLIAM E. WARREN, President.
HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice-President.
864X GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL - - - $500,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - - 918,601 45
NEW YORK, July 1, 1864.

The following is the Twenty-third Semi-Annual Statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank $69,005 40
Cash Balance in office 63 00
Loans on Stock of Solvent Institutions, worth over $186,500, (payable on demand) 203,250 00-263,378 40
Real Estate owned by the Company 92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,085,150 ..... 490,000 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company 569 235 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid prior to this date) 10,517 45
Premiums due 8,136 90
Rents accrued, not yet due 1,491 67
United States Interest Revenue Stamps 1 00
Total $1,416,991 42

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description 33,591 20

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

A. A. LOW, JOHN D. MAINE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, LORING ANDREWS, PROS. TILESTON, WM. T. COLEMAN, WILLIAM B. SHAW, WILLIAM SCOTT, JAMES A. EDGAR, THOMAS SMELL, CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, WILLIAM V. BRADY, GEORGE W. LANE, L. H. RANSOM, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, HENRY C. BOWEN, AURELIUS B. HOLL, A. STUDWELL, WM. M. VAIL, ABIAH BARNEY, LAWRENCE TURNURE, SHEPPARD GANDY, GEORGE GRISWOLD, SAMUEL A. SAWYER, HORACE S. CLAFLIN, EVERT CORTISS, EDMUND M. YOUNG, D. M. ARNOLD, CHARLES LAMSON, A. H. BRIGHAM, WILLINGTON CLAPP, BRADISH JOHNSON, JOHN CASWELL, DANIEL W. TELLER, JOHN PAIN

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st January, 1864	3,396,970 98
LIABILITIES	75,603 33

ABSTRACT OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank	$375,980 45
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	831,672 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	376,012 50
United States Stocks, (market value,)	672,988 82
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds, (market value)	190,159 00
Bank stocks, (market value,)	111,800 00
Real Estate	65,000 00
Interest due on 1 January, 1864	17,086 21
Balance in hands of agents, and in course of transmission from Agents on 1st January, 1864	73,348 96
Bills Receivable, (for premiums on fire-risks)	24,773 00
Government Stamps on hand	96 63
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	44,117 97
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office	3,133 80
Total	$3,329,579 33

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses Outstanding on 1st January, 1864	$74,953 33
Due Stockholders on account 18th and 20th Dividends	650 00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, PRESIDENT.
A. F. WILMARTH, VICE-PRES'T.
JOHN McGEE, SECRETARY.
NEW YORK, January 15, 1864. 265

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

35 BROADWAY.

The receipts of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1864, have been as follows:

For Premiums and Annuities (all cash)	$1,438,324 39
For Interest on Investments	532,976 83
Total	$2,001,301 61

During the year the Company has paid for Claims by Death, $444,026, and for Dividend Additions to same, $127,252 98. The amount paid for Surrendered Policies, Annuities, and Reductions of Premium, during the year, was $126,062 15. The Cash Assets of the Company are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$626,449 97
Bonds and Mortgages	1,409,754 37
United States Stocks	1,370,262 50
Real Estate	407,615 78
Balance due from Agents	13,184 58
	$3,910,239,264 20

The Gross Assets of the Company, including Accrued Interest, Accrued Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums, etc., amount to $3,910,264,679 20
Increase in net Cash Assets during the year $1,116,311 67

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during the year	2,942	$6,594,177
Net Increase during the year	2,083	5,265,977

Dividends to the amount of $15,500,000 have been added to the sums originally insured, under Policies issued by this Company to Feb. 1, 1865.

The following descriptions of Policies are issued by this Company, the premiums on which are payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, by a single payment, or by a definite number of annual instalments, at the option of the party assured:

1st—LIFE POLICIES.—Payable, together with the declared profits, after the death of the party assured.

2d—LIFE POLICIES on which the premiums are made payable in ten annual instalments.

The rates of such premiums charged by this Company are LOWER, while the dividends are GREATER, than in any other Life Company in the United States. As an additional inducement, the Company will, on surrender of such policy at any intermediate time after the second year, issue a paid-up policy for an equitable sum, which may will guarantee AT LEAST EXCEED the proportionate amount.

This plan obviates one of the greatest objections to life insurance, namely, the uncertainty of being able to continue the customary payments of premiums during the later years of life.

3d—ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES.—These are issued to persons desirous of making a provision for advanced life or any other purpose, and are payable, together with dividends on same, to the assured party on attaining a certain age, as at 60, 65, 50, 55, 60, or 65, or, in case of his death before arriving at that age, to his heirs or assigns.

4th—ENDOWMENT POLICIES FOR CHILDREN.—These are payable when a child attains the age of 18, 21, or 25 years, or upward, either with or without the return of the total premium paid, in case the party assured does not attain the specified age.

5th—SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITY POLICIES.—Rates of premium are now given by which an insurer can secure to a surviving NOMINEE, whether wife, parent, child, or friend, the enjoyment of a CERTAIN, DEFINITE AND PERMANENT income, free alike from the dangers and expenses of investing money, and from dependence upon persons who may, perhaps, prove imprudent or adversely interested.

NOTE.—All Policies now issued by this Company participate in the surplus, the whole of which is divided in the most equitable manner among the policy-holders.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Alexander W. Bradford,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Richard Patrick,
William Moore,	William H. Popham,
Robert H. McCurdy,	William A. Haines,
I. Green Pearson,	Ezra Wheeler,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	Seymour L. Husted,
William J. Bunker,	Samuel D. Babcock,
William Betts,	Millard Fillmore,
John F. Yelverton,	David Hoadley,
John Wadsworth,	Henry A. Smythe,
Alfred Edwards,	William V. Brady,
Nathaniel Hayden,	W. E. Dodge,
John R. Stuart,	George S. Coe,
Oliver H. Palmer,	William K. Strong,
Samuel B. Sprondis,	William M. Vermilye,
Samuel M. Cornell,	John E. Develin,
Ludlus Robinson,	Wellington Clapp,
W. Smith Brown,	M. M. Freeman.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M.D., Medical Examiner.
ISAAC L. KIP, M.D., Asst. Med. Examiner.
WILLIAM W. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
FRED. M. WINSTON, Cashier.
RICHARD A. MCURDY, Attorney.

COUNSEL.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.
Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

344X

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL ..... $300,000 00.
ASSETS April 1st, 1864 ..... $912,891 70.

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on CARGO or FREIGHT; also against loss or damage by FIRE.

IF PREMIUMS ARE PAID IN GOLD, LOSSES WILL BE PAID IN GOLD.

The Assured receive 75 per cent. of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

SCRIP DIVIDEND declared January 12, 1864,
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-Pres.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-Pres.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Sec. 115

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864 ..... 57 000 00
$357,000 00

☞ This company, having increased its Capital to half a million of dollars, hereby give notice to its customers and the public that it is prepared to increase the lines of Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on all kinds of Merchandise, Stores, Dwelling-houses, Furniture, Ships in Port and all other good classes of risks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
EDWARD REMEYS, Secretary. 354X

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 9 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

The officers have the pleasure of presenting the following brief of the condition of the Company, as made up to Dec. 31, 1863:

Total Assets	$243,564 52
Less Liabilities	14,309 54
Capital	200,000 00
Net Surplus	129,903 99

Exhibiting a surplus of nearly $129,000, after having disbursed during the year $20,000 in dividends: upon which they congratulate the Stockholders and other friends of the Company, to whose confidence and favors these gratifying results are in a great measure owing, as well as to the favorable influence of

THE PARTICIPATION PLAN

so successfully pursued by this Company, by which THREE-QUARTERS of the Net Profits are divided annually to the Customers in Scrip bearing interest, and the Fund represented by said Scrip is safely invested and held for the guaranty of the Policies, by which the security of the insurance is increased and the cost reduced, without the least liability on the part of the assured.

The Division of Profits, July, 1863, was 45 per cent.

The Company will, as heretofore, insure respectable parties against disasters by fire, on Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, and the better class of risks generally, at the very lowest rates consistent with the security of its Policy-holders and the conservative character of its management.

☞ The liberal and prompt adjustment of claims for loss, when fair and square, is a specialty with this Company.

Application direct or by letter promptly attended to.

ASHER TAYLOR, President
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary. 0255

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, January 25, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$3,214,288 03
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,402 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 1st December, 1863		$7,927,866 90
Losses paid during the same period	$3,805,861 04	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,082,987 48	

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,681 20
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	1,450,780 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	192,789 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,864 51
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,278,676 62
Cash in Bank	744,813 66
Total Amount of Assets	$9,265,545 28

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the second of February next.

After reserving Three and One-half Millions Dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday the Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the fifth of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,230,800
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 3,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,800
The Certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,620,810
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,070

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	James Low,	J. Henry Borgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E.E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Charles H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Rob. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Frederick Chauncey.
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President. 195

SECURITY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 PINE STREET,

NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $1,000,000 00
Assets, Aug. 1, 1864 ..... 1,462,043 19
Liabilities, Aug. 1st, 1864 ..... 20,154 86

The insured can, at their option, have Participating Policies entitled to Scrip at regular rates, or Non-participating Policies at net rates in lieu of Scrip.

This Company continues to insure FIRE, LAKE, CANAL, and RIVER RISKS, and has recently entered upon the insurance of OCEAN MARINE and COASTWISE RISKS, (Cargo and Freight only,) at regular rates.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary. 255

INCORPORATED 1810.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE, 1864 ..... 1,346,102 34

Duly authorized Agents in every county and state of the United States, including California, and in the British Provinces.

T. C. ALLYN, President. GEO. M. COIT, Secretary
C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

G. P. BISSELL, Gen. Ag't Western Dep't, Chicago, Ill.
A. B. CHAFFER, Gen. Ag't Canadian Dep't, Montreal, C. E. 235

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!
THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COFFEE COMPANY.
JAVA,
EXTRA JAVA,
and BATAVIA COFFEE.
The best and cheapest in the market.
Imported from their own plantations.
Put up expressly for Family, Hotel, and Ship use, only by the DUTCH EAST INDIA COFFEE COMPANY,
DEPOT No. 168 READE STREET, N. Y.
Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.
☞ Each package bears the Dutch Government Stamp.
☞ The above Coffee can be had Green and Roasted, or Ground, fresh every day.
0215 A. LIPPMAN, Sole Agent.

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR Catarrh, and also for Headache, Sore Eyes, and Deafness when caused by a Cold in the Head, is
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF. 01264

VINELAND LANDS.—TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil, which produces large crops, which can now be seen growing. Ten, twenty, and fifty-acre tracts, at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufacturers, and others; churches, schools, and good society. It is now the most improving place, East or West. Hundreds are settling and building. The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Pamphlet giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post-office, Cumberland County, New Jersey. From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of The Tribune: "His is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and sightly condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies." 944

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.—THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING-PRESSES are the best, cheapest, and most durable portable Card and Job Presses, and have been awarded Silver Medals. Many are Saving and Making Money by using them. Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Labels, etc., can be printed at a trifling expense. Price of Presses, $10, $16, $23, and $30. Price of an Office, with Press, $15, $27, $35, $49, and $74. Send for a Circular to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY, No. 23 Water st., Boston. 953

TOBACCO TWINE, CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED,
WRAPPING TWINES, FISH LINES,
WRAPPING PAPER, WRITING PAPER,
ENVELOPES AND PAPER BAGS,
H. A. HARVEY, No 84 Maiden Lane.
1264

COAL LANDS!
1992 ACRES SUPERIOR BITUMINOUS COAL LANDS, lying on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, at St. Mary's, Pa., for sale by
HOLMAN & CROZIER,
MINING BROKERS,
No. 200 Broadway, New York.
Terms $100 per acre, cash. 385

HARDY FLOWERING BULBS,
FOR FALL OF 1864.

MY ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE of HARDY DUTCH and other Flowering Bulbs, and
GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN,
is now ready to send out. It consists of full and plain descriptions of the best
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, SNOW DROPS,
CROWN IMPERIALS, ANEMONES, LILIES, etc.,
with ample directions for planting and culture. My Catalogue this season is beautifully illustrated, containing among other illustrations two full-page engravings, and one beautiful colored plate of the
JAPAN LILY.
It is sent free of postage to all who apply, inclosing ten cents. Catalogues always sent to my customers of the previous year, free, as soon as issued, without being ordered.
My importations from Holland the present year have never been equaled for extent, variety, and excellence.
'address JAMES VICK,
944 Rochester, N. Y.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, THROAT, AND NASAL CAVITIES treated with eminent success after the TOPICAL ATOMIC METHOD, discovered by Dr. STUDLEY, while treating his own well known case of threatened consumption, and consisting, in conjunction with constitutional remedies, in the application of medicines directly to the affected parts in the form of NEBULÆ OF DRY-FLOATING SOLUBLE and INSORBABLE ATOMS by INHALATION and INSUFFLATION; making use of the inhalation of medicated vapors, hitherto employed simply as a valuable adjunct in subserving the purpose for which they are mainly adapted, viz: That of dislodging mucous and purulent matter from the diseased Surfaces, facilitating expectoration, and thereby insuring a more efficient medication from the dry-curative atoms as they are inhaled and dissolved thereupon. References and testimonials of the highest character bear witness to its merits. Consulting-rooms, No. 95 Clifton Place (Eighth street), New York. Hours from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Consultation free. 954

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions, is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York. 655

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!
THE
EAST INDIA COFFEE CO.,
No. 164 READE ST. (three doors from Greenwich st.), N. Y., call universal attention to their
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee imported, and wherever used by our first-class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE
is the most most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the M. E. church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years, can use
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.
Dr. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says, "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
I advise my patients universally, even those with whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee."
The PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our Institution to use exclusively
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,
and would not be without it on any account."
The REV. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the M. E. Church, now stationed at Bailey street, Newark, says of
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE:
"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergymen and their families."
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE
is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, and many of the distinguished clergymen and professional men in the country.
BEWARE of COUNTERFEITS
and be sure that the packages are labeled
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE
No. 154 READE ST., NEW YORK,
as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive the unwary.
In 1 lb. packages, and in tins of 26, 50, and 100 lbs., for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally.
Sold also in Brooklyn by E. Indig, 78 Fulton st., H. C. Burling, cor. Sands and Gold sts., and J. Thompson, 91 Atlantic st., and by Grocers generally.
Sold also by John H. Parker, corner 11th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
Orders from city and country Grocers solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be made.
Wholesale Agents for Boston, A. L. Waite & Co., No. 90 Blackstone street; and for Middletown, Conn., W. A. Hedges.
Agents in Philadelphia, W. J. Hines & Bro., Cor. Gaines ave. and Front street, and Hoelfich & Molan, No. 130 Arch street. 1134

REYNOLD'S TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
These Celebrated Water-Saving and Powerful Wheels, now so extensively used on limited streams, are furnished and adapted to every head and supply of water by
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
435 No. 170 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The high premium on gold and the increased rate of duty on Watches have greatly enhanced the cost of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, OF WALTHAM, MASS.,
make by far the BEST, and absolutely the CHEAPEST, Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working-power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily-increasing demands.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
No. 182 Broadway, New York. 1134

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE BY energetic agents selling our NEWEST and MOST RAPIDLY SELLING articles. Being of REAL MERIT AND PRACTICAL UTILITY, they meet with universal favor and are wanted in every household and by every business man. All goods unsold may be returned. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples by mail 50 cents each. Enclose stamp for catalogue and terms. RICE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 27 Park Row. 414X

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.
From the N. Y. Daily Tribune, March 26, 1860.
A TEA made of the bark of the Sweet Gum tree is the most certain remedy for diarrhœa, and all similar complaints of the bowels, that ever was applied to man. It will effect a cure in all ordinary cases, if taken in the first stage; and most severe cases of dysentery and bloody flux I have cured upon myself and others in six hours. I could give in detail very many cases in strong proof of the value of this remedy—a remedy for all bowel complaints, known to half the negroes in the South, and a sort of universal remedy with many of the poor whites.
I speak advisedly, and with full confidence; the cure is certain, easy, safe.
The great value of the Sweet Gum remedy is, it never injures the patient—it cures and heals. Make it known to every soldier in all our armies.
SOLON ROBINSON.
A highly concentrated extract of the Bark of the Sweet Gum tree is prepared by the UNION MEDICINE COMPANY, of No. 12 Gold street, New York City.
It is the safest and most certain remedy for diarrhœa known. Every soldier should have a bottle.
Sold by Druggists, at fifty cents per bottle. 964

LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Most information never before published.
Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents.
Address DR. STANFORT, Box No. 4063 New York P. O. 944

DON'T DYE YOUR HAIR.
BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC colors a beautiful Brown or Black. One application. No wash, preparation, or trouble. Leaves the hair soft and glossy. Guaranteed best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other.
Splendid for Ladies; gives natural color; no trouble or entangling the hair. Depot No. 9 Dey street, N. Y. 585

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT,
IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
Read the following from the *Boston Recorder* of August 12th, 1864:
"The Peruvian Syrup is one of the few advertised medicines which is worthy of notice, and a personal trial of it for many years has shown us that it possesses all the qualities claimed by its proprietors. As a tonic in cases of impaired health or weakened constitutions, it has no superior. Unlike most Tonics and Bitters, it is entirely free from alcohol, and therefore its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction. It will be found far superior to wine or brandy in all cases where these have been prescribed for weakness and debility. The certificates of Dr. Hayes, State Assayer of Mass., and of Dr. Chilton, the celebrated chemist of New York, agree that there is in its composition no mineral or vegetable poison, or objectionable substance whatever. Its principal ingredient is a salt of Protoxide of Iron, so combined and protected as to form a durable and palatable medicine. We can most unhesitatingly recommend it to all the weak, the worn, and the weary. We make these remarks voluntarily and of our own prompting, having richly experienced its benefits.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway.
For sale by all Druggists. J. P. DINSMORE. 0325

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
who is famed for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this city, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 562 Greenwich street, right adjoining his retail store. Both of these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of
TEAS, SUGARS,
FLOUR, FISH,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES,
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
HAMS, COFFEES,
STARCH, SOAP,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,
should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.
All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in this city.
All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 560 and 562 Greenwich st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray st., New York. 135

TURKISH BATHS
ARE GIVEN AT
No. 93 COLUMBIA STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.
Three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.
Hours for Ladies from 9 to 12 A.M.
" Gentlemen's " 2 " 9 P.M.
CLOSED ON SUNDAY. 1235X

B. T. BABBITT'S
LABOR SAVING SOAP

B. T. BABBITT has for a long time been experimenting, and has now produced an article of Soap that is composed of the best washing material, and at the same time will not rot or injure the clothes in the slightest possible manner. He stamps his name on each bar, and guarantees that the Soap will not injure the most delicate fabric, while it will be found to be the most pleasant washing Soap ever offered in market. It is made from CLEAN and PURE MATERIALS, contains no adulteration of any kind, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this Soap. Ask for B. T. BABBITT'S SOAP, and take no other. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use printed in English and German.
B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington st., N. Y.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12th, 1864.
B. T. BABBITT, New York:
DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you check for $24.00. You will please send me six boxes of your FRENCH CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP. I want two for myself, two for a friend, and two for a grocery merchant in our city, whom I want to keep it for sale hereafter, and he wishes to try it. I first ordered it from you three or four years ago, and have used it ever since. My wife thinks she cannot do without it. She informs me the girl is enabled to do her washing in half the time required with ordinary soap, and as the clothes cleaner and whiter. We are both fully satisfied that clothes, like shirts and other articles requiring much rubbing, last fully one-half longer or more when washed with the Erasive Soap, as so much rubbing is saved, and a still greater saving is made in the way of fuel in not boiling the clothes. This matter of not boiling the clothes puzzled her for a long time—she had had her clothes boiled all her life—and could hardly give it up, but she soon found it was entirely unnecessary, and that clothes unboiled were a great deal cleaner and whiter than when boiled. Boiling seemed to boil the dirt into them, or to make them yellow, but when left without boiling they were white as snow. I intend to get some of our grocery merchants to keep it hereafter, so we can get it with less trouble. Should this amount not pay for 6 boxes of 60 pounds each, write me, and I will send you the balance. If it overpays, send 7 boxes, or whatever it pays for. Send by Merchants' or Great Western Dispatch, to
J. S. DUNLOP.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
N. B.—Above letter refers to B. T. BABBITT'S celebrated "New York City" Soap—manufactured at 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, and 74 Washington street, New York, and for sale everywhere. 434X

TO HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE.
If you don't want your clothes twisted and wrenched, and pulled to pieces by the above old-fashioned BACK-BREAKING, WEDT-STRAINING, and CLOTHES-DESTROYING process of washing and wringing, go before next washing-day and buy one of the best LABOR-SAVING, HEALTH-SAVING, TIME-SAVING, and MONEY-SAVING inventions of the age,
THE
UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER!
Send for Descriptive Circular.
R. C. BROWNING, Agent,
1264 No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

PAPER BAGS! PAPER BAGS!!—WE now offer to Grocers, Tea Dealers, Confectioners, Millers, and all others who have occasion to use bags, the superior Machine-made Paper Bags, so widely known and used throughout the country. The Flour and Buckwheat bags sold by us are fully equal to cotton bags, and are sold at about one-fourth the price. Send for price list. B. E. CLARK & CO., cor. Pearl & Whitehall streets, New York. 1144

DEMULCENT.
THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for
Chapped or Tender Hands,
THE NURSERY,
and all Toilet Uses,
Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,
30 PARK ROW, N.Y.
Who also offers upwards of 100 varieties of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES
For sale by most all respectable dealers. 135

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This well-known medicine is no impostion, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. Sold by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
Sole United States Agent,
JOB MOSES, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., New York.
N. B.—21 and 6 postage stamps, inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. 954

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
1134 Can be seen at No. 42 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

FOR THE NATION

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
AND ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
STOMACH AND BOWELS.

PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH BALSAM."

DYSPEPSIA is not only the sure forerunner of death, but the companion of a miserable life. It has well been called the Nation's Scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, suffer from its ravages, than from all other ailments combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants

HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA AT STOMACH, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

refusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food, without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress, and oftentimes complete prostration. To meet the terrible ravages of this worst of all Diseases, we HAVE PREPARED

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

and we pledge our reputation upon our statement, when we say it will

POSITIVELY CURE THE WORST OF YOU:

not in a year—not in a month—nor in a week—but you shall see its beneficial influence at once, immediately, and the day you take it. To you who have lived for years upon Graham Bread and plain diet, who dare not eat anything the leastwise hearty—first, because the doctor has ordered you plainest food, and, secondly, for fear of the distress it causes, rising and souring on your stomach—we say sit down to your dinner, eat as hearty a meal as you wish, and, as soon as the food begins to distress you, follow it by a single teaspoonful of

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE!
AND IT WILL
RELIEVE YOU INSTANTANEOUSLY:

thus enabling you, by hearty eating, and the use of the cure after each meal, (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach,) you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally; and by the time the first bottle is used up, we will guarantee you free from Dyspepsia, and able to eat, digest, and enjoy an hearty a breakfast as you ever sat down to in your healthiest hours; and we will forfeit to you the price of the bottle upon your showing that our statement is not correct.

The medicine is powerful but harmless, and whilst a single teaspoonful will at once relieve the Dyspepsia sufferer, the whole bottle-full would not materially damage him, as it is entirely vegetable and contains no opiates. All classes of disease that have their origin in a disordered Stomach and Bowels are dispelled in the same instantaneous way by the use of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

FEVER AND AGUE, SICK-HEADACHE, SICKNESS AT THE STOMACH, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, COLIC PAINS IN STOMACH OR BOWELS, DYSENTERY, VOMITING, A FEELING OF FAINTNESS AND LASSITUDE, WANT OF APPETITE,

will not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It removes the Disease by removing the cause, not like Alcoholic Bitters, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by their exhilarating effects.

Beware of all such remedies or beverages, but in their place use a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their normal condition, and set in motion the entire human mechanism in perfect harmony, and upon principles which are in accordance with well-defined physiological laws. That such will be the effect of

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

Immediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as men of honor, our reputation as Pharmaceutists—our favorable acquaintance with the people as proprietors of the World-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used according to our directions, which may be found with each bottle.

We add below some Testimonials from our neighbors and townsmen, to which we ask your careful attention.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the pastor of the Methodist E. church, Madison, Conn.

I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.
HENRY GILMAND, pastor M. E. church.
MADISON, CONN., June 3th, 1864.

A Voice from Home through our City Papers.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 18th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me, through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and one ounce has enabled me to eat anything I please without pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no longer need it.
PALMIRA LYMAN.

MADISON, CONN., June 30th, 1864.

From the benefit derived by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia to try it.
PHILANDER LEWIS.

MR. COE:—The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gave me has backed up your statement concerning it. I have only used half a bottle, and can eat pine-apple short-cake, or anything else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relief it affords is instantaneous.
JANE A. LOWREY.
NEW HAVEN, June 16th, 1864.

Commercial and Financial.

MONEY MARKET.

Mr. Secretary Fessenden has succeeded well in his negotiation of the 31½ millions loan in U. S. 6s1881 gold stock. The whole has been taken at 104.09 to 106 per cent., mostly at the lower rate. A much larger sum was tendered at prices below 104.

The demand for money during the week has not been freely met. The rate is 7 per cent for call loans to the leading stock-houses. Business paper of the best grades passes only at 10 to 12 per cent. discount. Gold has fluctuated considerably: on Saturday it fell to 220, and improved a little on Monday morning, but again fell in the afternoon to 215. The amount exported last week was $426,464, making 32½ millions since January 1st. Our exports of produce last week were much in excess of the imports, viz.: imports, value, $3,901,-401; exports of produce, value, $5,286,458.

The demand for exchange on Europe has fallen off. The only quotations are for bankers' sterling 60 days, at 109½ per cent., payable in gold. Francs, 5f.15@5f.11½. There is a scarcity of greenbacks.

Currency is withdrawn from the city to the West for moving produce hither. A drain will be felt for the season, to be returned hither at its close. Not only are balances held here on Western account withdrawn, but loans are wanted, and obtained, for this healthy and natural course of business. Government stocks are well held; other stocks are more pressed for sale, and the market for them is dull and heavy. The bank returns show a running down of the deposits, a contraction of loans, and an increase of specie. Loans, $187,283,227, decrease, $2,129,602; deposits, $147,967,142, decrease, $3,-160,624; specie, $20,603,831, increase, $417,808.

Oil Stock Agency.—Richards Kingsland has opened an agency at No. 38 Pine street, New York, for the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. His references are of the very highest character. Capitalists and others, dealing in these securities, will please notice the advertisement of Mr. Kingsland in this week's paper, containing important information.

DRY GOODS.

Trade has slackened considerably. The fall in gold has lessened the demand, but not the firmness of holders, as the stock of goods is limited, and the goods to come forward only of moderate quantity, to meet the consumption of the entire season. Though deferred, the demand is sure to come, and the sellers have the buyers considerably in their power. The demand for woolens is increased from the great scarcity of cotton goods.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to *The Independent*,—and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city,—is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

CANTON FLANNEL.

Waterville	.75	Washua	.70
Hamilton	.80	Franconia	.75
Pemberton C	.70	Park Mills	.70

PRINTS.

Merrimac	.48	Richmond	.44
Cocheco	.48	American	.43
Purdue	.44	Amoskeag	.42
Spraguo's	.44	Dutchess, B	.37
Dunnell's	.42	Mourning	.42
James Saunders	.41	Allens	.41
Manchester	.41	Arnolds	.37½
Lowell	.41		

GINGHAMS.

Glinton	.47½	Glasgow	.45
Lancaster	.47½	Roanoke	.37½
Caledonia	.43	Berkshire	.45

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	70	Thames River	4-4 46
Stark	4-4 70	Perkins, D	3-4 50
Appleton	4-4 70	Globe	3-4 55
Medford	4-4 66	Old Dominion	3-4 55
Indian Head	4-4 55	Pepperell, E	4-4 63
"	4-4 70	" R	60
Massachusetts	3-4 50	" O	3-4 54
"	62½	" N	46
Tremont	3-4 50	Great Falls M	55
"	63½	" S	52
Cabot, A	70	Indian Orchard, C	57
Atlantic, H	3-4 47	" N	54
" K	4-4 50	" BB	48
" A	4-4 72½	" L	42
Amoskeag	4-4 70	" W	46
Laconia, B	4-4 70	Boat Mills, H	45
Stanwood	4-4 70	" O	53
Amory	4-4 70	" S	51
Carrol	4-4 70	Dwight, I	45
Johnson Falls	4-4 70	" A	70
Lawrence, F	4-4 56	Bates, D	63
Clifton	4-4 50	Portsmouth, F	55
Stark	4-4 70	Naumkeag, A	55
Hamilton, M	3-4 44	Golden Ridge	50
Atlantic, M	3-4 40		

BLEACHED GOODS.

New York Mills	4-4 74	Bay Mills	4-4 70
Wamsutta	4-4 74	Wauregan	7-8 58
Pepperell	4-4 70	"	4-4 70
White Rock	4-4 70	Waltham, X	30
Appleton	4-4 61	Aurora	7-8 38
Wills Semper Idem	4-4 57	"	4-4 47½
"	4-4 64	Androscoggin	7-8 55
Earlville	7-8 57	"	4-4 65
"	4-4 63	Red Bank	7-8 70
James Mills	7-8 50	"	4-4 47½
"	4-4 59	Hamilton, Q	3-4 35
Williamsville	4-4 63	Portsmouth, E	35
Dwight	7-8 55	" E	3-4 40
"	4-4 65	Scott, O	48
Green Manf. Co	48	" S	55

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	.85	Jewett City	42½
York	.90	Providence	.40
Manchester	.70	Falls	37½
Boston	.45	Manhattan	.50
Union	62½	Blue Hill	.50

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	.75	Whittenton, C	.37
Lancaster	.45	" A	.75
American	.45	Uncasville	.80
Thorndike	.42	Falls, Standards	.60

TICKS.

Amoskeag, A.C.A	100	Hamilton, Regular	85
" A	90	Everett	75
" B	85	Pemberton XI	40
" C	80	" AA	95
" D	75	" X	90
Risdon, 30 inch	90	Pearl River	95
Park, 32 inch	95	Uncasville	95

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	60	Indian Orchard	42½
Saco-ply	60	Androscoggin	42½
Elliot	42½	Pepperell	60
Naumkeag	32½	Lancaster	49½

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	73½	Massachusetts	72½
Salmon Falls	73½	Indian Head	72½

DELAINES.

Manchester	.50	Hamilton	.50
Pacific	.50		

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 Ply	$3 00	Hartford, Medium	2 35
" Super	2 50	Crossley-Pat. Tapestry	
" Medium	2 35	Brussels	2 00
Hartford, Extra 3 Ply	3 25	New English Pat	2 50
" Imperial, 3 Ply	3 00	Empire Mills	1 55
" Super	2 50	Belgrade	1 55

MARRIED.

Thorne—Stockton.—On the 6th inst., at Grace Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Wm. R. Stockton, Rev. Wm. J. Thorne, of Allentown, Pa., to Miss Eliza M. Stockton, of Philadelphia.

Parker—Cooper.—In Shopiere, Wis., by Rev. P. F. Warner, of Clinton, Mr. Alston D. Parker to Miss Nancie Cooper, both of Shopiere.

Foster—Lockwood.—In Batavia, Ill., at the house of the bride's father, Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, Sept. 1, by Rev. George C. Partridge, Mr. Charles W. Porter, of Machias, Maine, and Miss Susan E. Lockwood, of Batavia.

Mabee—Turner.—At Oberlin, Ohio, Sept. 5th, 1864, by Prof. C. H. Churchill, Lieut. J. B. T. Marsh, R. Q. M. 5th Reg. U. S. C. T., to Miss Fanny D. Turner, of Oberlin.

Ogden—Dowell.—In Providence, R. I., 30th ult., by Rev. Charles Renny Flummer, Mr. William Ogden, of Providence, and Miss Catharine Dowell, of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

Batchelle.—At St. Anthony, Minn., on the 24th ult., of consumption, Albert T. Batchelle, aged 41.

This announcement, though not wholly unlooked for, has nevertheless touched many hearts in our midst with the keenest sorrow. He was the pride of a large and respectable circle of relatives and friends, by whom, for his endearing traits and acknowledged virtues, he was held in the highest esteem. He was long a successful merchant in this city, and his triumph over numerous obstacles was deemed by those who knew him as the fitting reward of energy, integrity, and perseverance.

He was for many years an exemplary member of Rev. Dr. Thompson's church, and adorned his profession by an upright life. His met death after a lingering and distressing illness with a degree of fortitude, which affords the highest evidence that he had kept steadily in view the great end and purpose of life, and was prepared for the last great change. His early departure a good husband, a kind father, a valuable citizen, and true Christian has been translated to a brighter and better world. Let those of us, his friends and neighbors, who survive him cherish his memory and emulate his many virtues.

Peace be his ashes!

Barrus.—At Agassiz, Iowa, Aug. 2, Mrs. Eliza A., daughter of the late Wm. Notting, Esq., of Randolph, Vt., and wife of Rev. S. A. Seaton, of Arkansas, aged 34.

Hanford.—At Columbus, O., on the 3d day of September instant, Albert G. Hanford, aged 42 years, son-in-law of E. W. Chester, Esq., of New York city.

Battel.—At St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, on the 26th of August ult., Albert T. Battel, of this city, aged 41 years, son-in-law of E. W. Chester, Esq., of New York.

BURIAL CASKETS.

D. Pike's Metallic BURIAL CASKETS and CASES are manufactured of Cast Metal, made in imitation of Rosewood, and as well finished and highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly Air-Tight, Indestructible, and free from encroachments of Vermin or Water.

We disclaim all connection with the various imitations made of sheet iron and other materials.

Manufactory, Newtown, L. I.; Warerooms and Office, No. 348 Pearl street, N. Y.

744X W. M. RAYMOND & CO., Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

BALTIMORE, MD.

Every instrument warranted for five years. Certificates of excellence from

THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER,

and other leading artists.

Price-lists and circulars promptly sent on application. 1004

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, BY E. D. HUDSON, M.D., New York, Astor Place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U.S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surg.-Gen. U.S.A., and Surgeon Wheian, U.S.N. 234X

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of CROSBY & NICHOLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be adjusted by William Crosby, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

WILLIAM CROSBY,
Boston, Aug. 31, 1864. HENRY P. NICHOLS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, having formed a Copartnership under the firm of CROSBY & AINSWORTH, will continue the business of Publishing formerly conducted by CROSBY & NICHOLS, and also the business of the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of the late firm.

Having purchased all the Stock and Stereotype Plates of their well-known and valuable SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, and JUVENILE BOOKS, they will continue their publication, and respectfully solicit orders from the trade.

WILLIAM CROSBY,
Boston, Sept. 1, 1864. JOSEPH P. AINSWORTH.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Successors to Crosby & Nichols in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, at the old stand, 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE For anything in their line respectfully solicited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of the Bookselling and Publishing business, under the name and style of

NICHOLS & NOYES

Having purchased a portion of the stock, and succeeded to the RETAIL BUSINESS of the late firm of Crosby & Nichols, at the old stand, 117 WASHINGTON STREET, they are prepared to furnish all articles usually found in a first-class bookstore, on the most favorable terms.

They will receive all new books as soon as issued, and will keep a full supply of standard and illustrated works in elegant bindings constantly on hand.

They will make the supply of public and private libraries and also of Sabbath-school libraries a *specialty*, and are prepared to fill all orders promptly at the lowest rates. The patronage of all is respectfully solicited.

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GRAPE VINES.—DESCRIPTION OF STOCK of VINES FOR SALE at IONA, with SOME ACCOUNT of OUR FOUR BEST HARDY KINDS.

My stock this season is very large, comprising all of the valuable hardy varieties, and has been produced with the greatest care to secure plants that will with certainty give the best results for buyers

The very great superiority that my vines have exhibited throughout the country warrants the full belief that I can, as heretofore, not only furnish the best but the cheapest vines for gardens and vineyards that can be offered; for the full account of which, and prices, see Price List, which is sent for a two-cent stamp.

The introduction of the Delaware vine was an event of the utmost importance in American Grape Culture, by giving us a most hardy and enduring vine, superior to all others in habit and character, as well as in the surpassing quality of its fruit, which fitted it to become "the admiration of American taste," to use the apt expression of Mr. Peter B. Mead. Until shown by the practical test of the Delaware, the great excellence attainable by the native grape was not known. From the extensive dissemination of this variety, the American taste has already become, to a considerable extent, educated, and ready to appreciate and accept those only that are capable of yielding the highest degree of refreshing enjoyment.

The Delaware is too well known now to be spoken of here for the table—as a wine grape, for quality, productiveness, and hardiness, it has no superior in any country, and no equal in this.

Allen's Hybrid fulfills all of the requirements of excellence for the garden as a table grape, for which it possesses a good degree of hardiness and constancy of production, and is our best white grape. It has all of the excellences of the famous Golden Chasselas, being sweet, rich, and tender quite to the center, and without any of the offensiveness that has detracted so largely from the value of our native kinds, as represented by the Isabella and Catawba. It is very early in ripening, much before Concord, and is a very early and abundant bearer.

The excellences that constitute the peculiar characteristics and value of the Iona I have fully stated elsewhere, showing how it merits a high rank in garden and vineyard, and the peculiarity of texture and flavor.

But it is my happiness to be able to offer to the public, in two seedlings of my own, grapes which, with out any defect, combine much more of excellence than any hardy grape in cultivation, being both of larger size than Iona, and one of the most hardy and productive habit, and able to fully satisfy the most highly cultivated tastes habituated to Allen's Hybrid, Delaware, Grizzly Frontignan, and the other best Foreign kinds in their highest condition.

First, the Iona, large to very large in bunch and berries, rather compact to form a heavy bunch without the excessive crowding that impedes ripening, with that extreme degree of beauty in color and class a rarity that has belonged hitherto only to the Grizzly Frontignan, like this another valuable Foreign variety. It is pure, rich and acid in flavor, and of uniform tenderness and sweetness quite to the center. Its time of ripening is very early, and about the same as that of the Delaware, beginning to be good about the middle of August, and in perfection more than three weeks before the Catawba and Isabella, and more than one week earlier than the Concord.

It is now on its seventh year of fruiting in different localities, and has during all of that time exhibited a degree of excellence and abundance in production and of perfection in ripening that belongs only to its companion the Israella and to the Delaware. It would be difficult to say in what respect to have it changed to make it better.

Second, the Israella. This is of large size in bunch, and berries very dark or black, very sweet, solitted, rich, and pure in flavor, ripen ing quite to the center, its flesh adding tender and sweet throughout.

Its time of ripening is earliest of all—before even the Hartford Prolific. Its berries adhere firmly to the bunch, never dropping. And it is one of the best of keepers, or, if wished, dries as raisins.

This is the sixth year of its fruiting, and under excessive trial through the past five years, the most unfavorable for the grape, it has maintained an increasing degree of excellence and uniform health of leaf and constancy of production.

I do not offer these for trial, but with the fully ascertained knowledge of their qualities after thorough trial. For further particulars concerning them, see Descriptive Catalogue; and also for the conditions of success in Grape Culture in Garden and Vineyard.

The full measure of success in grape culture is not attainable without some knowledge of the conditions upon which success depends

To supply this knowledge, I have prepared two publications, which embody the results of long and extensive personal experience. Although named Catalogues, the two together comprise the most thorough and comprehensive treatise on the vine that has been published in this country.

The Descriptive Catalogue, with price list, is the only publication that fully describes the characteristics and relative value for garden and vineyard of all the Native vines that are worthy of attention. Besides a very large amount of other important matters not discussed in any other publication, it contains a chapter on the "Quality of Grapes and the Education of Taste," by R. G. Pardee, a Lecture on the "Conditions of Success in Grape Culture," by Peter B. Mead and a chapter on "Wine and Wine-making." It is illustrated with forty engravings and sent for 10 cents.

The Illustrated Catalogue is a thorough treatise on the planting, management, propagation, and training of the vine in the garden and vineyard, illustrated with more than sixty engravings. It is sent for 15 cents.

The two are also sent bound together in flexible paper cover for 25 cents. A large part of the engravings are taken from living vines, and are the most truthful and spirited ever published.

My Price List, consisting of sixteen pages, containing also matters of importance to purchasers, is sent for two-cent stamp. When requested, two will be sent to one address for one stamp.

When requested, a proposition for the formation of clubs will also be sent, by which all may receive the vines at wholesale rates, and the agent or clerk of the club receive compensation for his trouble; or, if preferred, the members may receive a joint contribution of vines for their clergyman or any common friend.

My stock is so large that it cannot be all disposed of to separate individual purchasers, and consequently very important inducements are offered for the formation of clubs.

Outline engravings of the Iona and Israella are in preparation; also colored engravings that will be very finely executed; also Photographs and exquisitely beautiful stipplotinas.

IONA ISLAND (near Peekskill), Westchester Co., N. Y.

N. B.—The Iona is very early in ripening, and by the 20th of August was so good and beautiful that all of the great number who gave and started it were with difficulty made to believe that it was not a foreign kind of the highest character; and the crowning excellence of it for general cultivation is its surpassing tenderness and constancy of production.

P. S.—Editors who wish to obtain some of these new vines for themselves and friends, and partially compensate by advertising, will receive a proposition on application with stamp. 944 C. W. G.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for Boys, at No 1146 Broadway, near 26th street, will reopen on Monday, September 12th. 934X

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A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and competent to instruct in the higher English branches, Latin, French, or Music, desires a situation in a seminary or family. Testimonials given. Address G. G., Greenfield Center, N. Y. 944

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Rev. W. U. BENEDICT, Secretary.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

The Twentieth Annual Session will commence on the 14th of September.

The aim of this institution is to furnish to young ladies opportunities for as complete and thorough education as is enjoyed by young men in our best colleges.

The course of study is comprehensive, including the various branches of higher Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and Metaphysics; also an extended course in Logic, History, and Literature, especially the English classics.

Modern Languages taught by experienced native teachers. Great pains is taken, especially with the French, to make it available in composition and conversation.

This institution offers unrivaled advantages, not only in its course of study and corps of teachers, but in its beautiful and commodious buildings which is believed to be better suited to its purpose than that of any other college in the country, its cabinet of chemical and philosophical apparatus, its library, cabinet, etc.

The Observatory is provided with a good equatorially-mounted telescope, having a six-inch achromatic object-glass, and moved by clock-work so as to keep the object in the field.

Special facilities are offered for vocal and instrumental music, drawing, coloring, etc.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genial home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

For circulars, apply to A. CRITTENDEN or Professor D. G. EATON. 934X

WANTED—A LADY TO SUPERINTEND the education of children in a small family, either as governess or by coming to the house daily. Best of references required. Address "Brooklyn," Box 3885, N. Y. P. O. 944

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 11 West 36th st., near Fifth Avenue, on the 21st September. The course of instruction will be thorough, and each department will be under the care of accomplished and experienced teachers.

References—Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Bishop and Mrs. Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Filmore, Hon. James K. Polk, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Governor Smith, R. L. Rev. M. Dix, D.D., Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D., Hon. George Folsom, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Prof. H. Webster, Edwin Host, Esq., George W. Hatch, Esq., C. F. DeLancey, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, Adj.-Gen. Sprague. 934

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th street, will re-open September 20th. Boarding and Day School; a primary department. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, and the Naval School. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the last nine years. 964 Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

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FALL TERM OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1864.

This School was organized in May, 1864, and has been in successful operation since that period.

The principal object and aim of this school is the early education of

BOYS UNDER TWELVE YEARS OF AGE,

And the course of study is preparatory to the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of this city.

The School Building is furnished with every convenience, and no expense has been spared to render it complete for the business of instruction.

The Eleventh Annual Circular and Catalogue, containing terms, references, etc., can be obtained of Prof. E. C. SEYMOUR, at the Polytechnic Institute, at the store of Mr. G. F. MILNE, 217 Fulton street, and at the School. 964

A GOOD SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TOPSHAM, MAINE, 25 miles from Portland, easy of access and a healthy locality. Please send for a Circular. WARREN JOHNSON, M. A. 944

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a situation in the English department of a school or academy, at a moderate salary. Undoubted references furnished. Address Teacher, care of Jessup & Co., New York City. 944

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will begin Thursday, Sept. 15. The Junior class will draw for rooms at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. E. P. BARROWS. 844

EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS Wanted. Teachers, Trustees of Schools, Parents, Principals, and Pupils interested, are wanted. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 713 Broadway, New York. 944

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The next annual session begins on Thursday, Sept. 15, and closes on the second Thursday of May. The last session was Rev. E. H. Allen, Prof. of Systematic Theology; Rev. George E. Day, Prof. of Biblical Literature; Rev. E. P. Evans, Prof. of Church History; and Rev. E. D. Morris, Pastor of the 3d Presbyterian church in Columbus, who will take charge of the Department of Sacred Rhetoric. Special lectures are expected from Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Marion; Rev. J. L. Atterbury, D.D., of New Albany, Ind., and by a prominent member of the profession of Law and Medicine in Cincinnati. The new Library building, now in the process of erection, is expected to be ready for use in the early part of the term. The Library contains 11,000 volumes. Board, $2 to $2 50 a week. Rooms furnished and in cidentals, $10 a year. No charge for Tuition. The certificate of admission from membership in some Christian church, graduation at some college, or an examination equivalent, and fair promises of usefulness in the ministry.

WALNUT HILLS, August 2, 1864. 934

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14th. Particular information in regard to the plan of the school, the course of study, etc., is contained in the Catalogue, which will be sent on application to

Rev. J. HAWES, D.D.,
President of Board of Directors, or to Principal of Hartford Seminary.
944 Hartford, Conn.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Room 29, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opens Sept. 5th. Terms from $16 to $40. Languages, Mathematics, Sciences, etc., rapidly acquired by original methods of B. F. PHILLIPS, A.M., Principal. 934X

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Circulars, giving full information, sent on application to
944 CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for Young Ladies, will open Sept. 12th. For circulars apply to the principal, C. AIKEN. 944

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY-School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14th. 944

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL. College Hill, N. Y. A Classical, Commercial, and Military Boarding-School for boys. Its extensive play-grounds, and other facilities for physical culture, as well as to the internal arrangements of the school, the locality is unsurpassed. The next term begins Sept. 15th. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A.M., Principal. 944

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS., commences its 47th semi-annual session, Oct. 5th, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors.

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PEMBERTON SQUARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BOSTON, MASS. Rev. Geo. Gannett, A.M., Principal. Nineteen Professors and Teachers. Number of family pupils limited to twenty-seven. The next school-year will begin TUESDAY, Sept. 20. For Catalogues, including Circulars, please address the Principal, 20 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass. 944

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NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.—THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, an English, French, and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will open on Monday, September 12th. 944

CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at No. 1615 Chestnut st., Wednesday, Sept. 14th. Particulars from circulars. 944

IDLEWILD.—MRS. N. P. WILLIS IS PREpared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school-year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOONA, Orange County, N. Y. 964

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School on Tuesday, September 20th, at No. 1 Fifth avenue, first door from Washington Square. 944

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day-School for young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th. 954

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 5 West Thirty-eighth st., New York, will reopen Sept. 22d. For full information, address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal. 954

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y. The Forty-first Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14th, 1864. The Principal Building is completed and ready for occupation. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's Bookstore, New York, or from

944 Prof. Chas Downe, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

This School for Young Ladies will open on Monday, the 12th of September.

Thorough instruction in all the branches of female education will be given by experienced teachers.

The post-graduate course is particularly inviting to those who have finished their academic studies, but who would like to pursue a more extended course in history, science, belles-lettres, and the fine arts.

For board and tuition, application can be made by letter, addressed to the subscriber, at Buffalo, N. Y., till the 20th of August, and after that at No. 68 Montague st., Brooklyn. Circulars can be obtained at the latter place at any time.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
Brooklyn, N. Y. 1074

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON. 775

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.—AN ENGlish and Prench School for Young Ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The next annual session opens on the 14th of Sept. Catalogues giving all necessary information, terms, and references, may be had at Appleton's Book Store, New York, or by post, of the Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M.A., Rector. 944

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BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A.M., President. This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in the common and higher branches. English, the superior advantages are furnished in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting in all its branches, Vocal and Instrumental Music. For Catalogues, address the President. 964

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 1,330 Arch street. Rev. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D., and E. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principals 1084

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia co., N. Y. School for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 12. For Catalogues, address Rev. Alex. Black, A.M., Principal 374X

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KNOWN AS INFALLIBLE FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF PHTHISIS, CROUP, AND all other diseases of the CHEST and THROAT; Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, however severe:

PILES,

HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, BURNS
FELONS ALL KINDS OF ULCERS, CHAPPED
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Full directions for use around each bottle.

Circulars containing said directions, and a large number of valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this preparation, can be had upon application to the "TROPICAL BALSAM COMPANY'S" GENERAL DEPOT, No. 5 Wall street, New York, and will be sent to private residences, or by mail, on request.

Price of bottles, 27 cents and $1 00.

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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., *Optical and Ceramicting Chemists.*

NEW YORK, JUNE 14TH, 1864.

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JULIUS G. POHLE, M.D., Successor to
(Signed) D. JAS. R. CHILTON & Co., Analytical Chemists.

The following are some of the many testimonial letters in our possession. We shall continue publishing like documents:

NEW YORK, June 20th, 1864.

MR. J. DE LA C. CARRENO—DEAR SIR: You said to me the first time we met, "*The Tropical Balsam is the most wonderful medicine in the world—it will cure you—it acts miraculously.*" After suffering twelve years from piles, which, of course, had become very painful, pronouncing all the worst phases of this painful malady, such as swelling, inflammation, bleeding, and a profusion as of clusters of grapes, and using almost an infinite variety of medicines, without receiving permanent benefit, I have been cured by the use of the "Tropical Balsam," prepared by CARRENO, BROS. & CO. 9ac as you say, it has done. The cure was effected by the use of eight of the large bottles of the remedy. I am convinced, consequently, that any case, however, bad it may be, can be cured by a proper use of your Balsam. My gratitude is due for your vigilant attendance, and my desire that others may be relieved from suffering, induce me to certify to its virtues. I enclose herein a full statement of my case, its treatment and cure, that you may use it to diffuse the knowledge of your valuable medicine, which, I believe,